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ALBANY.

THE POLITICIANS ASSEMBLING AT THE CAPITAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR GOV. TILDEN'S INSTALLATION—THE COMING CAUCUSES—THE CANAL BOARD AND ITS POLITICAL COMPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1874.

There has been a very notable gathering of officeholders, members of the Legislature, and expectant people of the lobbying and office-seeking stripe at the capital to-day, though the crowd can scarcely be deemed a very important or influential one. The principal, or rather the immediate, topic of discussion is the installation of the Governor elect to-morrow and the retirement of Gov. Dix. The outgoing Chief Magistrate has completed his arrangements for departure, and will leave the city almost immediately after the reception and induction of his successor. The display to-morrow is designed to be one of more than ordinary magnitude for such an occasion, so far as the out-door ceremonial is concerned. The Tenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the Jackson Corps, of Albany, together with the Second Battalion, N. G., from Troy, will compose the military escort. This will afford a larger martial exhibition than usual, and it is understood that the line of march will be more extended than on former occasions en route from Gov. Tilden's residence to the Capitol. Gov. Dix will not meet his successor until they exchange positions in the Assembly Chamber at 11:30 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, for which hour the ceremony has been ordered. Owing to some unexplained reason Gov. Tilden has not yet made public in any official form the names of the gentlemen of his staff, though it is announced positively, by persons who are informed as to its *personnel*, that the names already published on several occasions are correct. Gov. Tilden's residence will be the Johnson mansion, situate near the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Eagle street, about three-fourths of a mile directly south of the Capitol, and the establishment has been thoroughly furnished. Col. Pelton, the Governor's brother-in-law, has had charge of the preparations, and Mrs. Pelton will dispense the hospitalities of the Executive residence. It may be incidentally mentioned as a specimen of the Governor's domestic plans, that for the accommodation of his stud of horses he has built stables eighty feet in length, fitted, ventilated, and drained in the most perfect manner, and constituting altogether as fine a structure for its purpose as may be found in the country.

THE COMING CAUCUSES.

There is a great deal of gossip and rumor on foot concerning the forthcoming caucuses in regard to the organization of the Assembly and the candidacy for the United States Senatorship. A caucus of the rural Democracy has been called for Saturday to meet at the Delavan House, but no one here professes to know from whom the call emanates, and there is some disposition to ignore it, judging from the feeling of the people now here. With regard to the organization of the House, sentiment appears to be crystallized on Jeremiah Maguire for Speaker and Hiram Calkins for Clerk, and the election of these gentlemen may be accepted as reasonably assured. Smith, of Buffalo, and Northrup, of Syracuse, are practically out of the race, though they may make some demonstration and possibly receive complimentary nominations. For the United States Senatorship conversation, expectation, and sentiment generally is concentrated on Francis Kernan, and with some conciliation of certain outside elements his election may be regarded as secure. But there is just a troublesome "if" in the way which may lead to a breeze and subsequent contest on this position that has not yet been anticipated, even in well-informed quarters. If the concessions alluded to are made—and the nature of them is as yet a close secret—Mr. Kernan's victory will be an easy one, and if not he will have a struggle to pass through which may end in his defeat. There is a powerful influence at work behind these demands, and if they are not acceded to the Kings County delegation, who have demanded the place for Henry C. Murphy, may find strong allies from the rural districts in greater numbers than are generally believed to exist. While, therefore, the choice of Kernan may be reasonably anticipated, it would be well to remember that there are few sure things in the world, and least of all in the world of politics.

FINAL MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board held its final session, as at present constituted, at the State-house this morning, all the members being present. It is composed of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and three Commissioners, the Lieutenant Governor being, *ex-officio*, President. Its organization will be changed to-morrow by the accession of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, vice Robinson, and Adin Thayer, of Hoosick Falls, as Commissioner, vice Barkley. This will leave the political complexion of the board seven Democrats to two Republicans, the Republicans being Controller Hopkins and Commissioner Stroud. At the meeting to-day the only business transacted beyond routine proceedings was the adoption of a resolution looking to the reduction of the force of collectors, who are thirty-eight in number, and the reference of the whole subject to a committee of five, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, State Engineer, and the three Commissioners. This will, of course, refer the matter to four Democrats and one Republican. It is understood that the curtailment of collectors is not aimed so much at the reduction of expense by cutting off salary accounts as by the diminution of office expenses, which are heavy, for the salaries range from about $1,000 to $2,800 per year.

Apropos of this canal subject, it is stated on excellent authority that the canals will form a very important subject of Gov. Tilden's message, and that he has devoted considerable space to its discussion. He takes strong ground in favor of the enlargement and extension of canal facilities, and advocates guardedly the development of steam improvements in canal traffic. He appears to be guided by a desire to foster and preserve the commercial interests and importance of New-York City.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. TILDEN AND HIS STAFF.

Gov. Tilden arrived here by the 11:30 P. M. train from New-York. There was a delegation embracing nearly all the members of his staff in waiting at the Delevan House to receive him, but the train got in a few minutes before time, and the Governor-elect quietly took a hack and drove to his future residence without their escort.

The following is an accurate list of the gentlemen composing the staff:

Franklin Townsend, Adjutant General.
John B. Woodward, Inspector General.
Charles Hughes, Judge Advocate General.
C. H. Smaltz, Commissary General of Subsistence.
S. Stewart Ellsworth, Quartermaster General.
Herman Uhl, Paymaster General.
Edgar M. Cullen, Engineer in Chief.
Austin Flint, Jr., Surgeon General.
Aids—Col. Thomas Stokes, Col. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Col. L. C. Strong, Col. Charles Tracy, Col. James B. Pearsall.

FAREWELL DINNER OF GOV. DIX.

Gov. Dix gave a farewell dinner to the members of his staff at his residence this evening. The affair was strictly private.

GOV. DIX AND THE CITIZENS OF ALBANY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—A letter signed by a large number of our leading citizens to Gov. Dix, inviting him to make this city his permanent residence, is published, together with the Governor's reply thereto. In the course of his remarks he says: "My residence here during the last two years has added strength to earlier impressions, and but for ties which it is not easy to break, I should be strongly disposed to pass the rest of my days among you."

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STATE—PROGRESS OF THE ROAD—ITS GROSS AND NET EARNINGS—INTERESTING DETAILS—A GOOD SHOWING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1874.

The annual report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, made to the State Engineer and Surveyor, as required by the law of 1850, was filed to-day. It covers the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, and embraces the Harlem Road as well as the main line—in which respect it differs from the report for 1873. By the report the total length of the road is given as 740.17 miles; the distance for which the road has a second track is 465.30 miles; the distance for which it has three tracks is 231.69 miles, and the distance for which it has a fourth track is 222.19 miles. This latter distance, it is evident, embraces the distance between Rochester and Albany, with the exception of some seven or eight miles around Syracuse—the exact length of this piece being 7.81 miles. Of turn-outs on the main line, there are 360.60 miles; and of the three-track road 9.50 miles are from the Thirtieth street depot to a little above Manhattan. The weight of rail, per yard, on the main track, all steel, is 65 pounds.

Turning to the leased roads, the length of their lines is 260.03 miles, of which 43.96 miles have double track, and there are 29.45 of turn-outs. The total of all the lines is 2,359.39 miles.

As to the stock and debts, the report shows the stock to be $89,428,300, which includes $433,100 of consolidation certificates, convertible into capital stock, but not yet presented for conversion. There has been no change in the item of capital stock during the year. The funded debt has been increased by $10,759,269 29, and the total amount is now $38,484,742 62. The floating debt is not changed, still remaining at the insignificant figure of $1,167. The total debt, funded and floating, is, therefore, $38,485,909 62. On the funded debt the average rate of interest is six and a half per cent. per annum.

The total cost of the road and its equipments is stated in the current report to be $92,506,503 97. This is an increase over the sum given in the last report of $14,491,549 32. Of this amount about $12,000,000 has been expended in the permanent improvement of the roadway, and this amount is distributed as follows:

For grading and masonry	$2,473,481
For bridges	805,815
For superstructure, iron and steel	8,643,169
Total	$11,922,465

The table in the report headed, "Doings of the year in transportation, and total miles run," contains some interesting items; interesting, that is, not only to the railroad expert, and the investor in Vanderbilt stocks, but to the general reader. Thus the number of miles run by passenger trains was during the past year, 4,435,221; the miles run by freight trains, 9,981,040, and the miles run in switching and by working trains, 4,220,442. This makes a total of miles run by trains of all kinds of 18,636,703. In other words, if one train had run the distance thus accomplished it would have gone far enough to have been around our globe 745 times. The calculation may serve to emphasize the enormous amount of business done by this road. The report gives the number of passengers carried at 9,878,352, and these traveled altogether 350,781,541 miles. The freight carried amounted to 6,114,678 tons, (of 2,000 pounds each,) and the total number of tons carried one mile was 1,391,560,707. The average rate of speed per hour of ordinary passenger trains was twenty-five miles, including stops, and thirty when in motion; of express trains, thirty including stops, and thirty-five in motion; of freight trains, twelve including stops, and fifteen when in motion. Each passenger train, exclusive of its burden, averaged 150 tons in weight, and each freight train 250 tons.

The freight, of which, as has been said above, there were 6,114,678 tons, is classified. To those who seem to regard railroads as mere carriers of grain it will be interesting to know that "vegetable food" only constituted twenty-seven per cent. of the total freight, and that "vegetable food," "products of the forest," "animals," and "other agricultural products" combined made but fifty-four per cent. of the total. On the other hand, nineteen per cent. only of the total was merchandise and manufactures, while about twenty-seven per cent. is set down as "other articles."

The rates of fare for passengers per mile are given as follows: First-class through passengers, 2.07 cents per mile; first-class way, two cents and two and a half cents; for emigrant through, .95 cents, and for emigrant way, 1.25 cents. The average passenger rate for first class is obviously influenced by the fact that the Harlem Railroad is included in this report, as the legal limit on the Central and Hudson River Railroad is two cents per mile. The rate on the Harlem is, I think, three cents.

Turning, now, to the financial results of the year, I find the following facts stated or implied in the report:

Gross earnings were	$31,650,386 72
Transportation expenses	18,388,297 56
Net earnings	$13,262,089 16

These net earnings were distributed as follows:

New construction	$2,460,554 82
Interest	1,984,363 95
Dividends	7,136,884 60
Rent of other lines	1,564,370 23
Balance	115,915 56
Total	$13,262,089 16

The working expenses were 53 9-100 per cent. of the gross earnings. (This shows a marked economy over last year, as, at that time, the working expenses, exclusive of Harlem, which raises the average, were sixty per cent.)

Earnings per ton per mile on freight	$ 1.46
Expenses per ton per mile on freight	.99
Earnings per passenger per mile on passengers	2.13
Expenses per passenger per mile on passengers	1.33
Freight earnings per train mile	2 03
Freight expenses per train mile	1 37
Passenger earnings per train mile	1 69
Passenger expenses per train mile	1 05

By the above it will be seen that the net earnings per train mile from passengers and freight are almost exactly the same; from freight it is sixty-six cents and from passengers it is sixty-four cents. But it must be borne in mind that while the net earnings from freight are only forty-eight per cent. of the expenditure the net earnings from passengers are sixty per cent. of the expenditure. It is noticeable, also, that the operating expenses of the road are allotted by the officers to passenger traffic twenty-one per cent. and to freight seventy-nine per cent., or, roughly, one-fifth to passengers and four-fifths to freight.

By calculation it will be seen from this report that the earnings of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road proper this year were $29,149,073 31, which is $22,221 14 more than last year. This is a showing not readily equaled in this year's railroad annals. And it is understood among railroad men that these receipts are for a considerable increase of tonnage, which has been carried at an average charge less than last year; but from which the Messrs. Vanderbilt, by economy in administration, have been able so pay the regular dividends and the increased interest, with a surplus of floating debt and a balance on hand.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SPANISH "REPUBLIC" ENDED.

PRINCE ALFONSO, SON OF ISABELLA, PROCLAIMED KING OF SPAIN.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A telegraphic dispatch received in this city from Madrid, under to-day's date, says that Prince Alfonso, son of Ex-Queen Isabella, has been proclaimed King of Spain, and is recognized by all the forces comprising the armies of the North and Centre.

THE WIFE OF DON ALFONSO GONE INTO SPAIN.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Spanish Consul at Bourgmadame, Department of Pyrenees-Orientales, has notified the Sub-Prefect of Bayonne that Donna Blanca, wife of Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, has crossed the frontier into Spain, and proceeded toward Seo de Urgel.

THE ROYAL FLAG DISPLAYED AT SANTANDER—OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION SENT TO EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Additional dispatches from Spain state that Prince Alfonso has been invited to visit the Army of the North. The ships in the harbor of Santander have hoisted the royal flag. Marshal Serrano acquiesces. The Minister of the Interior has sent the following dispatch to the Governors of the Provinces:

"Alfonso XII. has been unanimously proclaimed King by the nation, army, and Ministry. A Regency has been formed under the Presidency of Canovas Delcastillo without a portfolio. We hope your patriotism will induce you to firmly maintain the great interests confided to you."

The Alfonsists consider that Carlism has received a death-blow.

Ex-Queen Isabella has received the following dispatches:

All the towns have responded enthusiastically to the proclamation.

(Signed) PRIMO DE RIVERA,
Captain General of Madrid.

"We pray your Majesty to transmit the news to your son. We congratulate you on this grand triumph, achieved without bloodshed."

This telegram is signed by Gen. Primo De Rivera and Canovas Delcastillo.

ISABELLA'S REPLY TO THE DISPATCH ANNOUNCING THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Isabella, in response to the dispatch of Gen. Primo de Rivera, sent the following telegram:

"The King proceeds to Spain immediately."

ALFONSO WILL "DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE HOLY SEE," LIKE HIS ANCESTORS.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Alfonso has telegraphed to the Pope asking his blessing, and promising that he will, like his ancestors, defend the rights of the Holy See.

King Alfonso's Ministry is announced as follows:

Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Cardenas, Minister of Justice.
Jovellar, Minister of War.
Salaverria, Minister of Finance.
Molius, Minister of Marine.
Robledo, Minister of the Interior.
Orevio, Minister of Commerce.
Ayala, Minister of the Colonies.

Alfonso did not pass through Paris, but has gone to Spain direct. He will disembark either at Cadiz or Valencia.

Gen. Martinez Campos has entered Valencia at the head of the troops that were sent to oppose him when he pronounced for Alfonso.

The Carlist leaders, Dorregaray, Alvarez, and others, have entered Catalonia.

ALFONSO IN PARIS AWAITING A TELEGRAM—INTERVIEW WITH A CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphs to that paper that he has had an interview with Alfonso, who is in that city. He stated that he was ready to start for Spain, but it was necessary for him to await a dispatch which is expected to-day (Friday.) He had expected the news of his proclamation. His mother will remain in Paris. He concluded as follows: "I am not the King of a party. My Ministry will be composed of men of all shades."

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF SANTANDER — THE NAVY FAVORABLE TO PRINCE ALFONSO — SERRANO GONE TO MADRID.

SANTANDER, Dec. 31.—The Governor of Santander has resigned. The town is quiet.

The navy is favorable to Prince Alfonso.

Marshal Serrano has gone to Madrid.

ALFONSO XII.

The Prince who has just been declared King of Spain is in his eighteenth year. His mother, the Ex-Queen Isabella II., was compelled to quit Spain on the success of the revolution of 1868, and took up her residence at the chateau of Pau, placed at her disposal by the French Emperor. From there she issued a protest (Sept. 30, 1868,) against the new order of things in Spain, the Provisional Government having declared her forfeiture of the throne. On the 25th of June, 1870, she renounced all her claims to the Spanish crown in favor of her son, Alfonso. The royal exiles have resided alternately at Paris and Geneva since. In the election in the Cortes for a king, the Prince of Asturias received eight votes, ten others of his adherents casting their votes in blank. From Geneva, the Ex-Queen issued a protest against the election of Amadeus to the throne. Don Alfonso meanwhile was receiving the usual education of a Bourbon Prince, under the supervision of priests and Spanish courtiers who still adhered to the fortunes of the exiles, until last October, when, by permission of the British Government, he was admitted to the Military School at Sandhurst, England, where he remained until he received the invitation to visit the Spanish Army of the North and acted upon it. On the 22d ult. and address of congratulation was sent to him by Spanish Grandees, to which he replied assuring them that the Monarchy alone could terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevail in Spain, and that a majority of the people of Spain were agreed, and had declared that he only is "the rightful representative of the Spanish Monarchy."

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The Spanish Republic has lasted a little less than two years. On Saturday, the 8th of February, 1873, King Amadeus announced to his Ministers his intention to abdicate. They endeavored to dissuade him, but without effect, and at 9 in the evening of the following Tuesday the Cortes, specially assembled to deliberate on the emergency, adopted a Republican form of Government, on motion of Senator Pi y Margall, by a vote of 259 to 32. The Carlists were already active in the North, and the abdication of Amadeus greatly raised their hopes of success. The King, in his message to the Cortes, had stated that his short reign had been kept in perpetual disquiet by the Spaniards themselves, and that he resigned in despair of being able to bring peace to the distracted country. Since that day the troubles and disorders which drove out Amadeus have rather increased than diminished, and Spain has presented to the world the spectacle of a people scarcely emerged from that condition in which "paternal despotism" is the only possible government, trying to govern themselves on republican principles, which require the widest intelligence and most disinterested patriotism to successfully carry out.

FRANCE.

THE MEETING IN THE PALACE OF THE ELYSEE—PROPOSITION FOR THE CREATION OF A SENATE DISCUSSED—THE QUESTION OF MARSHAL MACMAHON'S POWERS—ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The proposition for the creation of a Senate was the chief subject of discussion at the meeting in the Palace of the Elysée yesterday, between the representatives of the Ministry and those of the various groups in the Assembly. All the Deputies declared that it was impossible to separate the Senate bill from the other constitutional laws.

M. Dufaure and Leon Say insisted that provision be made for the transmission of Marshal MacMahon's powers even after the termination of the Septennate.

The Deputies representing the Right replied that the Septennate was merely personal, whereupon Marshal MacMahon observed that, should anything happen to him, the country, being without an organized Government, would pass through a terrible crisis.

The Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier remarked that the question of transmission could be again examined after 1880, when it might be possible to find some ground upon which to compromise. Another meeting will be held on Saturday.

The *Journal des Debats* says that an understanding between the two Centres is possible, but if effected it will be independently of the Right.

A REARRANGEMENT OF THE MINISTRY DECIDED ON, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The *Times* Paris dispatch says the question of a rearrangement of the Ministry, whether the conference between the Government and the representatives of the various groups in the Assembly succeeds or fails, has reached a settlement.

In the event of the failure of the conference, the modification of the Cabinet will be less complete and without political significance.

DEATH OF LEDRU ROLLIN.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Ledru Rollin is dead.

GERMANY.

TENOR OF PRINCE BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR NOTE OF MAY, 1872.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The circular note of Prince Bismarck of May 14, 1872, read in the secret session of the Von Arnim trial, stated that a new Pope, if not recognized by a majority of the European sovereigns, would cease to be a Pope, but would stand in the same position as a Bishop appointed without the consent or approval of his Government.

THE ELBE CLOSED BY ICE.

HAMBURG, Dec. 31.—The River Elbe is closed by ice.

THE ASIA MINOR FAMINE.

A DREADFUL PICTURE OF DISTRESS AND OFFICIAL RAPACITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—Since the famine set in in Asia Minor 50,000 persons have migrated from various parts of the country to the City of Adana, half of whom have since succumbed to disease. The strange climate, distress, and extreme rapaciousness of the tax-gatherers aggravate the mortality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND—RIVERS CLOSED BY ICE, RAILROADS BLOCKED BY SNOW.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The navigation on the River Humber above Hull is stopped by ice.

The harbor of Goole, on the Ouse, is closed.

Drift ice hinders the navigation of the Thames.

The railways in Western England are blocked by snow. Some local lines have suspended traffic altogether.

STRIKE OF SIXTY THOUSAND WELSH COLLIERS—DEATH OF A NOBLEMAN.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 5. A. M.—Sixty thousand colliers in South Wales have struck work in consequence of a reduction in their wages.

The Duke of Montrose is dead.

THE FOG AGAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dense fog hangs over this city to-day.

AUSTRIA.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM — THE RAILROADS BLOCKED.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—In consequence of a heavy fall of snow, many railways in Austria have wholly or partially discontinued traffic. Freight traffic is at a standstill throughout the country. Communication between the city and Prague is entirely interrupted. Trieste is isolated landward and seaward.

CUBA.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS—FIRE INSURANCE RATES RAISED IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The insurgents in the jurisdiction of Villa Clara have burned the Margarita and Alberiches plantations and assaulted travelers. Owing to the recent fires in Havana, the foreign insurance companies have raised their premiums about forty per cent., and have adopted uniform rates of premium.

THE LATE GERRIT SMITH.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES AT PETERBORO YESTERDAY.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The funeral of the late Gerrit Smith took place from his residence at Peterboro, Madison County, at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. Notwithstanding the intense cold, the thermometer being at 30° below zero, the attendance at the funeral was very large. The funeral services were very simple, but impressive. They were conducted by Rev. S. R. Calthrop, a Unitarian clergyman of Syracuse. The following were the pall-bearers: Gen. John J. Knox, of Knoxboro; Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Hon. Henry A. Foster, Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, and Hon. Hamilton Littlefield, of Oswego; Gen. T. F. Petric, Hon. Caleb Calkins, John Campbell, and Jeremiah Bump, of Peterboro; Dr. M. B. Jarvis, of Canastota; Hon. Benjamin Chapman, of Clockville; Noah Brister, (colored,) of Peterboro; William Kenney and George Bland, (colored,) of Geneva. The orphans of the village, protégés of the deceased, and the children of the Sunday-school furnished the music for the funeral services. The unexpected death of the philanthropist causes profound grief in Madison County and vicinity. The remains were interred in the Peterboro Cemetery. Among the mottoes displayed in the residence of the deceased were the following: "Equal Rights to All," "Rescue Cuba Now," "Human Rights above all Laws and Constitutions," "That one is a Man proves that he is entitled to all the Rights of a Man."

STRIKE OF CALIFORNIA WATCH-MAKERS AGAINST CHINESE LABOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Most of the operatives of the Cornell Watch Factory have struck against the employment of Chinese. Crowds of persons are at the works to-day, and a meeting will be held to-night for the purpose of arranging matters, if possible, agreeably to all concerned.

PACIFIC MAIL.

FOURTH DAY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

THE EXCHANGE OF CHECKS WITH JOHN ROACH—WHY IT WAS DONE—WHAT MR. HATCH HAS DISCOVERED — A FRAUDULENT OVERCHARGE OF $200,000—WHAT MR. BELLOWS KNEW ABOUT THE CHECKS GIVEN TO IRWIN—A MODEL VICE PRESIDENT.

The investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was resumed yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Wood were absent. The other members of the committee, Mr. Burchard, Mr. Beck, Mr. Niblack, and Mr. Kasson, were in attendance at 10:30 A. M., the hour named for resuming the session. Mr. A. T. Stewart called to see Mr. Beck and other members of the committee, in the morning, and remained in the room until shortly before the business of the session was concluded. Mr. Weed, the first witness called, testified that exchange checks for $200,000 were given to Mr. Bellows, Vice-President of the company, on the 4th of September, 1872, at his request, but that Mr. Roach did not know anything of the object for which this exchange was made. Mr. Roach was also recalled, and gave similar evidence. Mr. Rosewelt G. Rolston and Mr. George L. Kingsland, two of the Directors of the company, were examined, but they could only state that they knew nothing whatever either of the affairs or of the management of the company at the time the additional subsidy was obtained. The committee expressed its surprise that Mr. Hatch should have called these witnesses in the case. Subsequently Mr. Hatch produced some letters from the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in which Mr. Irwin writes from Washington, in the Spring of 1871, acknowledging the receipt of two remittances for $5,000 each, and also a letter addressed to him by direction of the President to San Francisco in December, 1871, recalling him to New York to give an account of what he had accomplished during the year toward procuring the additional subsidy. Mr. Hatch was followed by Mr. Alexander Mastodon, who sorrowfully admitted the power of such people as the Pacific Mail operators to pull the wool over the eyes of even a New-York banker. Mr. John J. Osborne was a director who left the institution in disgust to save his own respectable name, and was the only Director yet found who ever dared to ask a question, and "wanted to know, you know." Mr. H. H. Baxter was another Director. He speculated in Pacific Mail stock during his directorship, and before and after, and his views of the morality of such conduct are worth perusal. Mr. John Elliott, of the house of Riggs & Co., knew little or nothing of value to the inquiry, and and Mr. Whiting, of the *Evening Post*, was given an opportunity to prove that his name is Newton Francis Whiting, and that he has no knowledge of the Whiting whose other names are expressed by the initials "A. H." Mr. Dumont Clarke, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, gave the committee some more valuable information regarding banking transactions generally, and Mr. Francis R. Bulwer related, as well as he could without breaking his heart with laughter, how the Pacific Mail managers tried to make him shoulder a trifling deficiency of $200,000. Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Note Teller of the Central National Bank, was next examined in reference to a check for $4,000, drawn by the American Exchange National Bank; but his evidence did not throw any light on the matter which the committee were endeavoring to ascertain, namely, the person from whom the check was received. He promised to investigate the matter further, and, if he obtained any information, to forward it to Washington. Mr. Eugene Kelly, banker, testified that Mr. A. H. Whiting did business in Arizona, and made deposits with the San Francisco branch of his house. There was nothing, he said, to indicate his disbursements beyond what was common in banking transactions. The next witness of importance was Mr. Bellows, the Ex-Vice President of the company. This gentleman appeared during the proceedings to correct the statements of a witness who was examined during the previous day, and the occasion was seized by Mr. Beck to subject him to a thorough cross-examination. Mr. Bellows admitted his knowledge of the checks given to Irwin by Mr. Stockwell, but, assuming his duties were simply clerical, he justified himself in not disclosing the transactions of the Board of Directors. He further made the extraordinary acknowledgement that though aware of the false entries in the books of the company he did not deem them wrong, but "irregular," and, while professing to be deeply annoyed at their existence, he kept his information securely lodged in his own breast until it was wrung from him under examination. The committee adjourned until Saturday morning, when the proceedings will probably be brought to a close.

THE EVIDENCE.

The first witness called and sworn was Mr. George A. Weed, Cashier for Mr. John Roach.

Mr. Burchard—What do you know in regard to any exchange checks given by Mr. Roach to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—There was an exchange for $200,000 made on the 4th of September, 1872, at the request of Mr. Bellows, Vice President. Mr. Bellows requested me to make an exchange check for this amount. Mr. Roach was not present at this time, and at his return I stated the matter to him, and he made no objection.

Q.—Was any reason assigned for it? A.—No, Sir. It was merely supposed it was an accommodation to him.

Q.—What was done with it? A.—It was deposited in the bank.

Q.—It entered into no other account of Mr. John Roach, but as simply an exchange check? A.—That is all. As far as Mr. Roach is represented in the matter he had no knowledge of it except giving his consent. He was neither present when the request was made nor when the check was given. Mr. Roundsy's statement was entirely incorrect.

Mr. Beck—To whom was that check given? A.—To Mr. Bellows. It was handed by me to him. I drew the check to the order of Mr. Roach.

Q.—In whose name was the check drawn? A.—The check was drawn in the name of John Roach individually, and not in the name of John Roach & Son. He requested that our check should be drawn to the order of John Roach and indorsed by him, and he did the same with his check. He requested that we should draw our check in that way.

Q.—Did he give any reason for drawing the check in that way, or can you give us any reason for it? A.—No, Sir; I don't see that we can.

Q.—What new ships was the contract made for? A.—The Tokio and Peking.

Q.—What time was the contract made? A.—In June, 1872; about the 26th of June.

Q.—Your payments were to be made in sums of $200,000 each? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often were these payments to be made? A.—At certain intervals as the work proceeded.

Q.—What was the contract for building these vessels? A.—$1,050,000 each.

Q.—With whom was the contract made? A.—With John Roach.

Q.—Does it now impress you that this exchange of checks was done to be part of payment? A.—It does, now.

Q.—Do you know whether these additional $200,000 was charged up so as to make these ships cost more than they really did? Was not that the significance of the transaction as you now understand it? A.—While the accounts were kept in the name of John Roach & Son these checks were drawn in the name of John Roach.

Mr. Kasson—The result of it was that not a dollar was paid? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. ROACH HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRANSACTION.

Mr. Roach was then called to answer a few questions.

Chairman—There was a statement made yesterday that your checks for $200,000 were exchanged with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Will you state on what account they were made? A.—I have no knowledge of the transaction. Mr. Weed did all the business for the company—made all the collections and made all the disbursements. He told me that Mr. Bellows asked him for a check for $200,000, and I stated to Mr. Weed that I didn't know that we had any objection. I said I had no objection. The check was deposited in our bank with my indorsement. I never paid any attention to the other check.

Q.—Did they ask you for any receipt for that amount of money? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Niblack—Had you any knowledge of the use the company intended to put that money to? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What advantage could it be to any party? A.—I could not see any.

Q.—Did it make the ships appear to cost more than they really did? A.—Not upon our books. If I had known it would have made the ships appear to cost more I would have been against it.

Q.—You state then that all your knowledge was derived from Mr. Weed? A.—It was.

AN EX-DIRECTOR WHO KNOWS NOTHING.

Mr. Rosewell G. Rolston was next sworn.

Mr. Kasson—Mr. Rolston, state your connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in 1872. A.—I was elected Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the 29th of May, 1872, and remained as Director until the 17th of December, 1872, when I tendered my resignation.

Q.—Did you know anything previous to that time of the resolution or orders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in respect to obtaining the subsidy? A.—I did not.

Q.—You had nothing to do in connection with any such orders? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you, as Director, obtain any information as to the amount of money charged for obtaining the subsidy? A.—I heard nothing about the subsidy.

Q.—Nothing was ever stated at the board in that respect? A.—None whatever.

Mr. Beck—Mr. Rolston, what do you know about the stock of this company? What was the original amount of stock? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Have you any information to give touching this inquiry? A.—None whatever.

ANOTHER IGNORANT DIRECTOR.

Mr. George L. Kingsland was the next witness examined.

Mr. Kasson.—Mr. Kingsland state your connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A.—I was elected Director on the 29th of May, 1872, same time as Mr. Rolston, and continued until May, 1873.

Q.—Prior to the 29th of May, you had no connection with the company? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you since becoming connected with it obtain any knowledge as to the arrangement made for obtaining the subsidy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The question was in no way presented to the Board of Directors during your term? A.—It was not; it never came up.

Mr. Beck—Do you know why Mr. Hatch wanted you or Mr. Rolston summoned here? A.—I do not, Sir.

Mr. Hatch was then asked what reason he had for summoning them, to which he replied that their names appeared on the books during the time referred to. He then explained that it was a mistake of the Secretary's.

STOCKWELL'S ATTORNEY IS EQUALLY IGNORANT.

Charles A. Avery was next called.

Chairman—Mr. Avery, what is your business and where do you reside? A.—I reside in Brooklyn, and my business is connected with the Howe Sewing-machine Company, and I am attorney for A. B. Stockwell.

Q.—Will you tell me for how long a time? A.—Since the 1st of March this year.

Q.—Were you doing business for him? In any capacity during 1872? A.—I was only a partner with him in that year in the firm of H. W. Grey and myself. Mr. Stockwell was a special partner.

Q.—In what business was the firm engaged? A.—In the broker's business.

Q.—Was your firm owners during that time of Pacific Mail stock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any information of the subsidy being granted in 1872? A.—No, only by reading it in the papers.

Q.—State to the committee what you know in regard to Mr. Stockwell's efforts to procure the passage of a bill granting additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and the means employed for that purpose? A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—Do you know Richard B. Irwin? A.—I do not.

Mr. Beck—You say that your firm was that of H. W. Grey & Avery. Mr. Stockwell being a special partner. You said that your firm had no stock in the Pacific Steam-ship Company in 1872. Did you mean that Mr. Stockwell had none? A.—As an individual he had stock.

Q.—Were you transacting business for him? A.—We were.

Q.—Can you give us any idea of the extent of these transactions? Do your books show whether it was conducted with profit or loss at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you, without much inconvenience, give us that information, either by bringing your books or making it part of your testimony? A.—Our books are somewhat scattered just now, but I think I could get that information with regard to Pacific Mail stock.

Q.—How long would it take you to get that information? A.—Not long.

Q.—Could you do it in the course of the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beck—We expect to close to-day, and if you could get it by 2 or 3 o'clock we would be obliged to you. Mr. Avery—I think I can.

Mr. Beck—Assuming that, we will not now ask you anything more.

Mr. Avery then left the room.

MR. HATCH PRODUCES CORRESPONDENCE.

Chairman—Mr. Hatch will you produce from the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company the correspondence relating to this matter? Will you state what you know?

Mr. Hatch—I have had the books thoroughly examined, and I find a letter from Mr. Irwin dated Washington, Jan. 14, 1871, and some others.

Chairman—Will you please read them?

Mr. Hatch then read the following letters:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of 13th, covering check for $5,000, is at hand. With thanks for your usual prompt attention, I remain, very truly, yours. RICHARD B. IRWIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th, covering check for $5,000, came to hand this noon. With thanks, I remain, truly, yours. RICHARD B. IRWIN.

C. S. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Treasurer Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1872.

F. W. G. Bellows, Esq., Vice President:

DEAR SIR: Thanks for the return of Mr. Sargent's letter.

To oblige some of our best and strongest friends, I have promised a berth as freight clerk on China Line to Henry F. Jones, of Massachusetts. Will you oblige me by sending me a frank for him in cabin from New-York to San Francisco? Respectfully yours,

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

[Marked, "Answered March 7, 1872."]

[Private official copy.]

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

Richard B. Irwin, Esq., San Francisco:

The President of this company desires your presence here as soon as possible after the receipt of this letter, and you will therefore make your arrangements to leave San Francisco for New-York, overland, so as to be here at an early date.

The object in view of your coming here is to obtain from you all the information that you can give as to what was done by you last year to obtain an increased subsidy for the China Line, and therefore it is uncertain how long you will be detained here, but you had better arrange to be absent

Committee? A.—To receive the report of the general business of the company, and take action to provide for any necessary expense incurred in the sailing of the ships or otherwise.

Q.—How often were the expenditures reported to the Executive Committee? A.—Once in three months. They were presented in the form of a balance sheet to the company.

Q.—The banks show that on the 27th of January, 1872, there was $25,000 paid to Irwin, and between that and June, $140,000 altogether, in various sums; why did not the Executive Committee inquire what was being done with that money? A.—Well, you see, Eldridge & Irwin were the agents of the company in San Francisco, and when the debits were read off there was nothing extraordinary in his receiving such amounts, because the San Francisco agents were then disbursing large sums of money on a ship that was laid up there.

Q.—But you know Irwin was here at that time? A.—Yes, but I did not think that made any difference.

HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT THE $750,000.

Q.—Then there is a large entry of $750,000 on the 24th of May. Did the committee ever make any inquiry about that? A.—I have no recollection of that entry being read off.

Q.—During all the time you were a member of the Executive Committee, the accounts were submitted to you every three months, and no inquiries were made about those extraordinary amounts? A.—No, Sir. An Auditing Committee was appointed to examine the accounts.

Q.—Who were the Auditing Committee? A.—I think Mr. Osborne was one, Mr. Clews another, and I think there was another, I forget whom.

Q.—Did the Auditing Committee report these things to you as correct? A.—They brought them before the board.

Q.—In the light that things appear to us now, was it not remarkable that no inquiry was made by anybody? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, the fact is, you did not know anything at all about it? A.—Nothing, Sir.

Q.—Was the entry of $750,000 on May 24, 1872, ever brought to your attention at all. A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that it was. I knew nothing about it.

Mr. Niblack—You learned about that only from hearsay? A.—I think I heard it on the street.

Mr. Beck—It seems they can pull the wool over the eyes of even a New-York banker at times? A.—Yes, Sir, so it would seem; but it would be the same with anybody in any of those large corporations.

MR. JOHN J. OSBORNE.

Mr. John J. Osborne was the next witness examined by Mr. Kasson:

Q.—You are connected with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Mr. Osborne? A.—Yes, Sir; I went in with the Stockwell board, but only served from ——, well, say seven or eight months, covering the first half of the year 1872.

Q.—Were you a member of the Executive Committee? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Were you a member of that committee on the 14th of February, 1872? A.—I think I was, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the presentation of a resolution authorizing the President to expend money to employ counsel, &c.? A.—I was not at that meeting, Sir.

Q.—Did the President ever state to you what he desired that money for? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor to the Board? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear any statement made on that subject by Stockwell at all? A.—No; he and I were bad friends and seldom spoke.

Q.—Had you any knowledge of the employment of Irwin at Washington? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know what was going on at Washington prior to June 1, 1872? A.—No, Sir; I had no means of knowing.

Q.—What knowledge did you have of the subsidy? A.—Had no knowledge whatever. Stockwell was a perfect autocrat in his business, and I think very few did know.

Q.—Did he have authority to issue checks whenever he pleased? A.—I believe so.

"LOVE'S LABOR LOST."

Q.—Did you ever examine the books? A.—It would be "love's labor lost" to look at the books while Stockwell was President. I tried to examine them, and that was the reason we were bad friends. I asked several questions of Mr. Stockwell, but he always informed me that he was entirely responsible—he was the Pacific Mail himself, in fact. Under these circumstances I did not care to give my vote to any measure proposed by the company, so I never went there afterward.

Mr. Kasson—It is very gratifying to the committee, Mr. Osborne, to find one Director of that company who could even ask a question. Did any of the correspondence ever come under your observation? A.—None at all, Sir.

STOCKWELL'S OPERATIONS.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the amount disbursed by Irwin? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you know that Stockwell was an operator in the stock of the company? A.—Yes; he was an enormously large operator in the stock.

Q.—Did he lose or gain? A.—I think he lost in the end.

P.—What were his losses in that stock during the year 1872? A.—One time he was an enormous gainer, but in the latter part of the year a very heavy loser.

Q.—Was that unlimited authority to draw checks conferred upon him by the by-laws of the company? A.—It was an assumed authority, with enough of power in the board to maintain it.

Q.—You mean there were enough of Directors in his interest to sustain him? A.—Yes, Sir. I quitted the board at the next election, and refused to have my name in it.

Q.—Did the Board of Directors the legal right to limit his authority? A.—I scarcely think so; the constitution and by-laws gave him authority. After the passage of that resolution I never attended a meeting.

Q.—Then are we to understand that there is no sale way to manage a large corporation when a few of the leading officers can manage to get control of the stock? A.—That proved to be the case in this c mpany.

Q.—So that the means furnished by private subscription or by the Government are at the mercy of such officers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Niblack—Was Stockwell's control more autocratic than usual for Presidents of great corporations? A.—More than any I ever saw or heard of.

EVIDENCE OF MR. H. H. BAXTER.

Mr. H. H. Baxter, the next witness, was examined by Mr. Niblack.

Q.—Are you connected with the Pacific Mail Company? A.—Not at present. I was elected a Director in November, 1871; re-elected in May, 1872, and resigned during the Summer of that year. I was not a member of the Executive Committee, but was of the Board of Directors. I was present at the meeting of the Board on the 21st of February, when the Executive Committee's resolution of the 14th, empowering the President to use money for the employment of counsel, &c., was approved.

Q.—Do you remember any statement being made at that meeting by Mr. Stockwell as to what sum would be needed? A.—I think that when the action of the committee came up Mr. Stockwell said he thought it would be five, or six, or seven thousand dollars, perhaps.

Q.—When was the question brought up? A.—At the proceedings of the meeting at which the action of the Executive Committee was confirmed.

Q.—Had you any information afterward as to who was employed? A.—Only by what was said.

Q.—Did you know Irwin? A.—Never saw him.

Q.—Did you have any information as to the disbursements made by him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you consulted as a Director with regard to those disbursements? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beck—Was your President speculating largely in the stock of the company? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Were the members of the Board? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Were you? A.—I was; yes, Sir. I bought the Pacific Mail stock and sold it when I was a Director, and before, and since.

Q.—Were other members, to your knowledge? A.—I can't say from my own knowledge.

Q.—From conversation with them? A.—My impression is that they were, Sir.

Q.—During the time you were speculating in stock, were the amounts of the disbursements laid before your board every two or three months? A.—Yes, Sir; they were laid before the Executive Committee, and their reports were presented to the board once a month for examination.

Q.—So that all the moneys that were paid out were subject to your inspection? A.—Not in detail.

Q.—You observe that large sums of the money were paid to Mr. Irwin; did you make any inquiries as to why such sums were paid, (I am speaking of the $150,000, not the $750,000)? A.—The statement presented to the Executive Committee was the condition of the company. There would be money in the hands of particular agents. There would be sums in Irwin's hands as the San Francisco agent, and in the hands of other agents.

Q.—During the time that Irwin was in Washington your books show that $150,000 was in his hands. Was that laid before you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why not? A.—I don't know, Sir; I don't know that the board knew. The report of the Executive Committee would show, as I said before, the amount in the hands of the San Francisco agents.

Q.—On the 24th of May $750,000 appears. Would that not attract attention and cause inquiry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did it do so? A.—I don't remember.

THAT $750,000 AGAIN.

Q.—It turns out that $750,000 at least in one item was put into the hands of Irwin, and all spent on this subsidy business; would that have been a fact that ought to have attracted the attention of the board? A.—I was never aware that there was any money so expended.

Q.—If the true condition of the company were known publicly, as you now know it, and all those false entries, would it not have affected the price of stock materially? A.—I think it would, very.

Q.—Therefore, an honest President would have let the world know? A.—That would depend whether he was long or short of stock.

Q.—Therefore the men whose duty it was to know the truth could gamble to affect their own interests? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you know that the President and yourself were speculating with that knowledge as a power over what other people had? A.—I don't understand your question, Sir.

HEARD THAT GREAT FRAUDS WERE PERPETRATED.

Q.—You went into the market—the stenographer will read my question. (Question repeated.) A.—I can't say that I speculated at that time.

Q.—Don't you now know that great frauds were perpetrated, and that it was known to the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the true state of the facts would have affected stocks? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it a legitimate thing for men having such knowledge in their possession to be so speculating? A.—No, Sir; not by any means.

Q.—Who were the Executive Committee? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—How many of them were there? A.—I think five.

Q.—These were the gentlemen with whom you were associated only a few years ago. Come, I hope you will remember some of them? A.—I can't tell; they were changed once in six months.

Mr. Kasson—If it had been the object on the part of some person to speculate successfully in the stock in connection with the anticipated subsidy, was there any officer who had placed himself in the best position to operate? A.—I don't know.

STOCKWELL'S POWER.

Q.—Who appeared to have the most of such knowledge in 1872? A.—Stockwell.

Q.—Had he the power to exchange checks or make loans without the sanction of the Executive Committee? A.—There was a resolution on the books that no loans should be made upon anything but securities that had a market value.

Q.—Had the President authority to fill a check to any amount on loan account? A.—I think there was a limit of $5,000.

MR. JOHN ELLIOTT ON THE STAND.

Mr. John Elliott, of the house of Riggs & Co., was the next witness. His firm does business in New-York and Washington. He was shown a check of the Brooklyn Trust Company on the Marine National Bank, dated May 30, 1872, for $50,000, payable to John G. Schumaker, and he recognized the indorsement of Riggs & Co., which was made by himself. It was sent to him from Washington. The transaction was wholly in Washington, and that was all he knew.

AN EXPLANATION.

Here Mr. Newton Francis Whiting, of the *Evening Post*, stepped forward and expressed a desire to be examined. The statement in yesterday's papers of Mr. Dumont Clarke that he (Mr. Newton Francis Whiting, of the *Evening Post*,) was not the Mr. Whiting alluded to in Mr. Clarke's evidence of the previous day, was not out, he thought, in terms sufficiently explicit. He was assured by the members of the committee and the reporters present that he was not and could not be the Mr. Whiting of the mystery, and Mr. Clarke repeated the assurance. He was then sworn, and said that he "never knew a man named A. H. Whiting in the City or out of it."

Mr. Dumont Clarke, the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, again appeared before the committee and informed them that, owing to some confusion resulting from the removal of the bank's papers a few months ago, two clerks who spent the whole previous night hunting for the slips asked for by the Committee, had failed to find them. He found, however, that Irwin's letters to the bank were written by a clerk of his named Charles Abert. Mr. Clarke gave the Committee some more information regarding banking transactions which will prove of much value to them in the further prosecution of their investigation.

EVIDENCE OF FRANCIS R. BULWER.

Mr. Francis R. Bulwer was the next witness, and all through his examination he could scarcely restrain his mirth over the revelations made to him by the very questions that were put to him. He said: I reside in New-York at present, and am doing nothing special. I was an agent of the Pacific Mail Company from 1867 to 1873, and was in the employ of the company for two-and-a-two years; don't know any more about the subsidy business than the general public know; my business was not of that character at all.

Q.—You have no personal knowledge of any money being spent for that purpose? A.—Not a dollar, Sir.

Q.—Did you use any money for that purpose in that year? A.—The company paid my fare to Washington in 1870, to use my personal influence with some friends from California.

My knowledge. The company spent the money in

Q.—I ask you in regard to 1872? A.—Not a dollar, to 1870 to pay my fare to Washington, and I lost my pocketbook; that is all I know of money spent upon the subsidy business.

Q.—Were you in the employ of the company at that time? A.—In 1872 I made two voyages to Europe to look into the iron ship-building, and brought back plans and specifications.

Q.—Did you go to Washington in 1872? A.—No, Sir. I was never in Washington but once in my life. (Laughter.)

Q.—Do you know anything about this exchanging of checks? A.—Nothing, except from hearsay.

Q.—Your name was given to us as a witness who might know something in regard to that matter. A.—I heard among the employes that the checks were given. It was a matter of general conversation among the employes.

THAT MONEY FLOATING AROUND.

Mr. Beck—Do you not know this, that there was $150,000 or $180,000 floating round at the time? A.—It was a common subject of conversation among the employes.

Q.—Was there not a suggestion at one time that it should be temporarily charged to you? A.—(Laughing heartily)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But you protested? A.—Oh, yes, I should think so; I told him I could not carry any such load as that.

Q.—Was it not ascertained that the loan found its way to the account of the Tokio and the Peking? A.—I rather think not. I don't think those ships were contracted for at the time.

Q.—Do you know where it ultimately went to? A.—I don't know, Sir, I assure you. I suppose it went with the $750,000.

Q.—Who wanted to have the money charged to you? A.—Mr. Phelps, who was then connected with the company.

Mr. Niblack—How much did Phelps want to charge to you? A.—I think it was $200,000. We were coming up the street together when he suggested it. [Here the witness nearly choked himself with laughter.] Mr. Phelps was Vice President of the company, and was one time an agent in China. In getting up this report I understood him to be acting in Stockwell's interest, for Stockwell gave him access to the books to make the report.

Col. Avery, of the firm of Grey & Avery, here entered and corrected his previous statement that his firm had once sold Pacific Mail stock. He had just examined the books, and found they had not.

The committee then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

EVIDENCE OF THE TELLER OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Charles H. Taylor sworn and examined:

Chairman—What is your business? A.—I am Note Teller of the Central National Bank.

Q.—Did your bank, on or about the 21st of May, 1872, receive a check for $4,000 drawn by the American Exchange National Bank? State to the committee what you know about it. A.—Our books show that we received one of that amount, probably that morning, or possibly it may have been received the day before.

Q.—State from whom received. A.—It is impossible for me to tell.

Q.—Was it received from Washington? A.—It was not, Sir. We have only one correspondent in Washington. I compared the letters with the ledger, and the check entered is not mentioned in the letters.

Q.—Who is your Washington correspondent? A.—He is the Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic.

Mr. Beck—Tell us why you cannot ascertain who is the correspondent from whom it was received? A.—It would require looking over a large number of letters, of which we are not certain that we have all on file.

Q.—Would it not merely require the examination of the work of that day? A.—It would also require an examination of the work of the previous day. It might have been received on the 21st and held over till the 22d before sending it to the Clearing-house.

Q.—Is it not the case that that would not involve the examination of more than two days? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then why is it impossible? A.—I should have said next to impossible. It might have been received from any one of 400 correspondents, and the letter may have been lost.

Q.—You ascertained the matter in the case of Mr. Bradley; then why not in the case of this item of $4,000? A.—We ascertained that by comparing it with the ledger.

Q.—You had only one item of $4,000 in the bank on that day. Now, then, can't you get the correspondent from whom you received that $4,000? A.—It would be impossible in the time.

Q.—Will you examine your business of that day and see, if you can, from whom you received it, and, if you find it, send it to the committee at Washington? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know to whose credit it was placed? A.—No.

Q.—If it was only a part of a deposit would you not make a memorandum of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Suppose that the bank had not paid it, how would you have made that entry on your books? A.—It would have gone to protest, and would have been regularly entered in the protest book and charged against the indorser.

Q.—You don't know whether it was part of a large amount or a separate item? A.—No, Sir, we do not.

Q.—Will you examine into the matter, and if you can ascertain from whom you received this $4,000 advise this committee? A.—Yes.

Mr. Kasson—Do I understand you to say that if it was a separate item you could find out to whose credit that $4,000 was passed, and that you might not if it was part of a large item? A.—It is not at all certain if it was part of a large amount.

Chairman—After examining the officer of the other bank we will notify you, if we require you to investigate further. If we find a trace of that $4,000 in the Bank of North America, we will notify you that you need not go further.

TESTIMONY OF MR. EUGENE KELLY.

Mr. Eugene Kelly, of the firm of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, of this City, was next examined.

Chairman—Have you a banking-house in San Francisco? A.—Yes. The name of the house is Donohue, Kelly & Co.

Q.—Look at this certificate of deposit, May 30, 1872, drawn to the order of A. H. Whiting, indorsed by you. Where did Mr. Whiting reside? A.—At New-York, and occasionally at Washington.

Q.—He had an account at that time in your bank? A.—He had, and long before. He was doing business in Arizona, and kept an account in San Francisco.

Q.—Do you know where his address was? A.—No.

Q.—Can you tell by the indorsement on that check (produced) that it passed through your house at San Francisco? A.—I don't think it did.

Q.—Observe its date; it appears not to have been paid for a few days afterward. Can you state in that connection whether Whiting put it in your bank? A.—I can't say; I dont attend to that.

Q.—Did it pass through the San Francisco House? A.—I don't know whether it passed through the San Francisco house or not; I only know it was placed in our house for collection. It was placed to his credit on our books on July 2, 1872; the amount is $56,500.

Q.—That is the day on which you received and collected it? A.—That is the date on which it was placed to his credit, and I presume it was collected on the same day.

MR. WHITING AGAIN.

Mr. Kasson—When did you last see Mr. Whiting? A.—I don't remember seeing him for some time.

Q.—I speak of your knowledge? A.—I really do not know.

Q.—Is it within a few weeks? A.—Within two months, I think.

Q.—Do you know where he is now residing? A.—I do not; I heard it talked of, but I don't know.

Q.—You should state it? A.—Somewhere in Connecticut.

Q.—Have you a belief, from information which you received, where he resided in the Summer of 1872? A.—I have not.

Q.—You usually know the residence of a depositor who has a sum of that amount to his credit in the bank? A.—No, Sir; if a gentleman does business in San Francisco, it is not usual for us to know where he resides.

Q.—What was the firm of which Mr. Whiting was a member? A.—I think Hooper, Whiting & Co.

Q.—Is there anything to indicate any disbursements besides the ordinary ones? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—The final balancing of books and return of vouchers was on the 24th October? A.—It was on the 14th October, and from that up to this period I have the checks.

Q.—Have you a memorandum of your account at that time? A.—I have.

Q.—Is this (document produced) a correct transcript of the account with Whiting from July 3, 1872, to Jan. 6, 1873? A.—It is, Sir. I supposed there was no use going back prior to those dates. This is a record of the deposits and checks between those two dates.

Q.—Had you any knowledge given to your house as to the disbursements? A.—No. Sir.

Mr. Beck—There is one check here to which I wish to direct your attention. Look at check No. 71 for $18,023 20, indorsed by Cornelius Cole. There had been no sum deposited with you after the check for $56,500 prior to November until you paid that check of $18,023 20? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Cornelius Cole? A.—I know Senator Cole, of California; very well, but I don't know his handwriting.

Q.—Is it your opinion that he is the same man? A.—That is my opinion. He is the brother-in-law of Mr. Whiting. I heard they were brothers-in-law.

Q.—Was the account with A. H. Whiting balanced prior to July 3, 1872, the date of the deposit of the $56,500 to his credit?

Mr. Kasson—In other words, did you start from a balance? A.—No, I did not.

Chairman—Was there anything to his credit at that time? A.—Yes, I presume so.

Q.—Will you furnish a correct transcript of the account with Mr. Whiting from the 1st of January, 1872, or commencing at the balance nearest to the 1st January? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you furnish it by Saturday morning? A.—I could not, as to-morrow is a holiday.

Chairman—Then I think you had better have it sent on to the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington.

Mr. Kelly signified his assent, and his examination terminated.

MR. HATCH RECALLED.

Mr. Rufus Hatch was here recalled:

Chairman—Have you the stubbs of the checkbook for September, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what entries there are found in it of payments made to Mr. Roach? A.—I find two entries of $100,000 each.

Q.—Is that in his handwriting? A.—They are probably in the Treasurer's.

Q.—What entries do you find in reference to investments and profit and loss? A.—On Sept. 4 I find in reference to dividends and investments an entry as to the sale of 1,600 shares of the Panama Railroad for $144,000, and under profit and loss an entry as to the sale of 1,600 shares of the Panama Railroad, the amount being $56,000. That amounts altogether to $200,000.

Mr. Kasson—Is there or is there not about Sept. 4, any entry of cash received from John Roach, $200,000 or any less amount? A.—I do not see any entry corresponding with $200,000.

Q.—Have you found in your book any check received from John Roach on or about the date of Sept. 4? A.—I have not.

Patrick Nolan, Railroad Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, examined:

Chairman—Tell the committee what arrangement you had with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company relative to receiving a subsidy? A.—Nothing; but we had a running arrangement with them by which we maintained rates.

Q.—Were you in connection with Stockwell relative to obtaining the subsidy? A.—No.

Q.—Or with Irwin? A.—No.

Q.—Had you any stock transactions with them during that time? A.—I dealt in "puts" and "calls" for them, the same as for anybody else.

Q.—Had you any communication with them as to the means they were using to obtain the subsidy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the subsidy used to influence you in the purchase or sale of stock? A.—No, Sir.

Chairman—This satisfies the committee that we have been getting information which is of no value whatever. We have endeavored to avoid acting upon anonymous communications, but when we received letters having meaningless ground for their statements, telling us that we could get information by calling such and such persons, we did not deem it right to set them aside.

Mr. Kasson—These communications have proved entirely futile.

ONE OF THE COMPANY'S BOOK-KEEPERS.

H. E. Merrall, book-keeper of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was next examined.

Q.—Turn to the entries of the cash-book on the 4th of September, 1872, and state whether the entries to the debit of cash are journalized and entered in the ledger, and, if so, where? A.—I find charged in cash and credited to investments the sale of 1,600 shares of the Panama Railroad for $144,000; profit and loss credit, cash debit, on account of 1,600 shares Panama Railroad, $56,000. On the journal I find investments credit, Sept. 3, sales of 1,600 shares of Panama Railroad for $144,000, and interest on shares, $56,000. The cash is debtor to the investment and the interest.

Mr. Kasson—Omitting book-keeping phrases, state what is the result of the transaction with respect to the interest of the company? A.—I have no knowledge except what the books show, and there appears to have been a check given to Mr. Roach in September for $200,000, and there appears also to credit 1,600 shares of this stock, which would seem that the company owned that much stock, that they sold and received $144,000, and that $56,000 additional was the interest, making in all $200,000.

Q.—Is the result of that operation that the company is $200,000 out? A.—That is very much like it, but I know nothing of the matter.

Q.—And without the credit of the checks for $200,000 from Mr. Roach, it is the inevitable result that it must be out of pocket? A.—Undoubtedly, Sir. I should think so.

THE PURCHASING AGENT.

William H. Lane, purchasing agent for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, testified: I have made an examination of the letters and papers of the company to find the correspondence between the company and Mr. R. B. Irwin from December, 1871, to the latter part of May, and I found one letter of, which I made a certified transcript and handed it to Mr. Hatch this morning. That was the only letter I found in any way relating to the subsidy, and I have the original here. This was the only letter I found, and it was a communication from Mr. Bellows to Mr. R. B. Irwin, then acting agent at San Francisco. I found in all three or four letters, but I am not positive as to the number. I do not recollect the dates, but the letters handed in evidence this morning by Mr. Hatch are the ones to which I refer.

A CLERK ON THE STAND.

J. B. Post, Jr., a clerk in the employ of the company, testified: I made an examination among the papers and correspondence of the company for any correspondence between the company and Mr. R. B. Irwin. I can't say the exact date, but the period embraced in my search was from the 1st of January, 1871, to the same period in 1873. I found only one letter that, in my opinion, bore upon the question of the subsidy, and it was dated September, 1871. I did not make a copy of it, but I handed it to Mr. Lane, who, I believe, did so. That was the only paper I found, and the search was as thorough as I could make it.

MR. BELLOWS MAKES A STATEMENT.

Mr. Bellows, formerly Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, expressed a wish to make a statement, and he was permitted by the committee to do so. He said:

In one of the statements made yesterday by the accountant, (Mr. Rounday,) who was examined, an impression was left on my mind in reading it in the morning papers that the orders which were given in regard to these alterations were made by me. I desire to say I never gave an order except in the regular course of business, and when Mr. Stockwell gave me any orders in respect to any of these things I always prefaced my own direction by saying the President desires so and so to be done.

Q.—What you desire to state is, that any directions you gave touching this sum of $750,000 were to be understood as proceeding from Mr. Stockwell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, whatever was said in reference to these items of expenditure to obtain the subsidy were instructions you received from Mr. Stockwell? A.—Yes, Sir. The President never gave his orders except through me, but I always was particular to state that I was directed to give the orders by the President. And, then, in regard to the money that was charged to the two ships, I never made the remark attributed to me, that it should be kept from the Directors, or something to that effect. At the time Mr. Stockwell charged these sums in reference to the Washington subsidy, I recommended him to make it the basis of a special account, or to credit it until the expenses were wiped out. I earnestly advised him to do that, but he positively refused to do it, and then he said that there were four ships to be built, and he would charge $100,000 on each one of them. These ships, he continued, were built to run under this subsidy, and I will make them bear their part of it. This was in September; the subsidy was passed in May, and when this was done it was in the Fall. It was part of the $750,000 that was spent. It was intended to be distributed, and to charge $100,000 to each of these ships.

THE ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE CRITICISED.

Mr. Kasson—Now, you are stating what Mr. Stockwell told you? A.—Yes, Sir. I saw the report of the testimony of the accountant in this morning's paper, and, assuming it to be correct, I want to say that he was mistaken.

Q.—Did you know whether Mr. Stockwell was making or losing money on Pacific Mail operations after May, 1872? A.—No; except as far as I could judge by his manner and his anxiety. He did not make any statements to me on the subject, and I could not say whether or not he was a large purchaser in May, 1872.

Q.—Had any suggestion been made by Mr. Stockwell prior to the Fall of 1872 as to what should be done with this irregular account? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—He had given you no instruction on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Therefore it was about September that he determined to charge the whole or part to the construction of the ships? A.—I am not sure it was in September, but that was my impression.

Mr. Kasson—The evidence is that this charge against the ships was made on Sept. 4.

Witness—He had spoken before that.

Q.—When was it that he spoke of disposing of these sums or part of them in that way? A.—It was soon after the payment to Mr. Irwin in May, at the time that he received the check for $750,000.

Q.—Was it before any contract was made for building the ships? A.—I cannot tell except from recollection, but I think so.

Q.—Before a contract was made for the ships he proposed to charge it to them? A.—No, Sir; you misunderstood me or I misunderstood your question. The ships were contracted for and under way, and payments made at the time the $200,000 were charged.

Q.—If they were made on Sept. 4, it was about the time he first suggested to you the charging of these amounts to these ships' construction? A.—About that time.

Q.—Before that he had made no suggestion to you about charging these expenses to the construction of the ships? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had he suggested to you to what account he would charge these items? A.—A part of it. He charged it to the San Francisco agency.

Q.—And that was the only other account to which he proposed to carry those troublesome items? A.—That is all I can recollect, for I have not seen the books in two years and a half.

Q.—As far as you recollect, the two suggestions made by Mr. Stockwell were to get rid of these items by putting them against the San Francisco agency and against the new ships? A.—There was something about adding a dollar a ton to the price of coal on hand. This all took place between May and the time of charging this amount to the ships, a period of two or three months.

Q.—Did the coal proposition come before or after the one to carry this item to the San Francisco agency? A.—It came afterward, but it was before the proposition concerning the ships. I could not tell whether any portion of it was charged to the coal account without examining the books.

Q.—Do you remember any instructions respecting the accounts to which certain checks which were issued in the Spring of 1872 were to be entered? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have no recollection of any instructions from Mr. Stockwell as to an account of certain checks amounting to several hundred thousand dollars—you have no recollection as to what account they should be carried? A.—No, Sir. I think my recollection is that he kept a small memorandum, because it was the understanding that they should not be used.

MONEY PAID TO IRWIN.

Q.—There was some money paid in the Spring to Irwin. Do you remember to what account it was to be charged? A.—I do not remember any instructions in regard to it; but some of the items were charged to profit and loss, some of them to Eldridge and Irwin, intending, as he said, to settle the account after they got through, and he recommended to Irwin that all money should be charged to that agency. This was the statement made to me by Mr. Stockwell and not by Mr. Irwin. I think he read a note from Irwin in regard to it in which that recommendation appeared.

THE STOCK OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Beck—When were you Vice President? A.—From April, 1865, until May, 1878, and in that time the stock of the company was changed.

Q.—What was the character of the change? A.—There were several increases. When I entered the company in 1861, the stock of the company was $3,600,000, and it finally grew up to $20,000,000. It was raised first to five, then eight, ten, fifteen, and finally to twenty millions.

Mr. Beck—It was a stock that for a time seemed to bear water very well.

Witness—Well, it was not all water. At one time we assessed the stockholders fifty per cent. on stock, which they paid in cash. When we acquired the Atlantic Line in 1865 that added five millions to the stock.

Q.—In stock, not payments? A.—We paid in stock for the line. That was the time it was increased to ten millions.

Q.—How often did you make reports to your Board of Directors? A.—Quarterly, but to the Executive Committee weekly.

Q.—Did you, during the early part of the year 1872, make weekly reports to your Executive Committee of the amount put into the hands of Irwin? A.—No, Sir; because I was not directed to do so. It was not part of my duty to make it.

Q.—But you had knowledge of the fact? A.—Even so.

THAT $750,000 GIVEN TO IRWIN,

Q.—Was it your duty to conceal from the Executive Committee the knowledge of the facts in your possession? A.—There was no concealment.

Q.—You knew it, and did not tell it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As an officer of the company, did you not regard it as your duty to tell the truth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you not do it, then? A.—Because I was not asked. I supposed Mr. Stockwell did it, and it was not my duty to make such a report.

Q.—Did you report to them that Irwin was given $750,000? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not know it was for obtaining the subsidy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not know, when you gave Irwin the money, that it was for the subsidy? A.—The only suspicion I had was that he had some arrangement by which we agreed to pay him so much money if he procured it, but I had no idea what was to be done with the money.

A QUESTION OF DUTY.

Q.—Did you not feel it your duty as Vice President to inform them of such important transactions as that? A.—No, Sir, because I supposed the President did it. I would advise the Board of Directors of this expenditure if I thought the President would not advise them. I supposed he was constantly conferring with them.

Q.—How many reports of your condition were published? A.—Two.

Q.—When Mr. Stockwell made his report in 1873 he set forth the true state of facts as they existed? A.—Yes, Sir; but $500,000 were charged to the San Francisco agency.

Q.—Did you not know that was a false charge? A.—It was put there, but we expected to get back a portion of the money. He intended to leave it until the settlement of the account with Irwin, and then it would be wiped out.

Q.—Would anybody reading the report know where that money was gone? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it not published so that it would appear a genuine charge? A.—I don't believe that any one would understand that the agency owned such an amount.

Q.—Still that was the amount? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did anybody outside the company know that $200,000 had been charged on these two ships? A.—That I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Could they from your annual report? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why did not the report tell the truth? A.—I don't know.

NOT A FALSEHOOD, BUT "IRREGULAR."

Q.—Was it not a falsehood upon its face, and intended to deceive? A.—It was not part of the ship. I don't think that was wrong, but it was irregular.

Mr. Beck—I merely want to get the *morale*. You as Vice President of the company, thought there was no wrong in making a false entry of an amount of $200,000, and making the stockholders and the world believe that you paid that money? A.—It would appear wrong without explanation.

Q.—You were still applying for this subsidy? A.—I presume they were looking for it.

Q.—Was not the original subsidy $500,000 a year for ten years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any explanation ever made or what appeared in the report, so that Congress could understand whether it was a proper thing to continue it or not? A.—I do not know of any other report.

Q.—Was not that report well calculated to mislead anybody not in the secrets of the company? A.—Yes, Sir; I suppose without this explanation.

Q.—You have received an opinion from the Attorney General of the United States acknowledging your title to the subsidy. Did you advise the Attorney General of all the facts? Have you any idea that he would give that opinion if he knew all the facts? A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—Did you not think it was important for the company to advise the leading officers of the Government when you were expecting an opinion to continue the subsidy, of all the truth? A.—Certainly.

Q.—The company has not done it as far as you know? A.—I don't know whether they were informed of the fact or not; I should have told the Attorney General everything about it.

Q.—I believe that Messrs. Scott & Co. had false accounts charged to them bridging over false entries? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The Harriott & Noyes entry for $650,000 was a false entry, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; but I did not know it at the time, because it was charged to Eldridge & Irwin.

Q.—And the books showed it to Harriott & Noyes? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew it was a false entry? A.—Yes, but not at the time. I discovered it very soon afterward. I did not communicate it to the Directors because I thought Mr. Stockwell would do it. I did not feel it part of my duty to do it. I felt the responsibility was entirely on the President. I was not President of the Board of Directors when they ratified that action.

WHY THE CHECKS WERE DRAWN.

Q.—Why did you first issue these checks for $750,000 to Stockwell, and then change them to Irwin? A.—Because Stockwell gave me the memorandum, and told me to tell the Treasurer to draw checks in that way. I handed it to him. They were drawn out and taken to Stockwell, and he said to have them drawn in the name of Irwin. I told the Treasurer what he said, and the checks were redrawn.

Q.—How much money do you know was spent in Washington to obtain this subsidy? A.—I do not know of any except what went to furnish Irwin's house. I have no information of the expenditure of any other money. I never exchanged a word with Irwin or Stockwell on the subject. I knew $140,000 had been forwarded to Irwin, but what he did with it I do not know. I knew it was furnished in connection with the subsidy, and not in connection with the San Francisco agency.

Q.—And then you know he got $750,000 in addition to $140,000? A.—Yes, Sir, and I did not inform the Directors of it because my duties were simply clerical.

Q.—Do you not know that men dealing in your stock were dealing on the false assumption that the company was not that much worse off than they pretended to be? A.—No, Sir.

THE TRUTH COULD NOT BE KNOWN.

Q.—Is not this the fact, that the dealings of that company during Stockwell's administration were so carried on and the books so kept that the truth could not be known by men who were not in the secrets? A.—In regard to the subsidy, yes; but there was no one condemned it at the time more than I did.

Q.—Do you know whether at one time stock of the Panama Railroad was taken from the safe and not properly accounted for? A.—That appears in my testimony given in Washington.

Mr. Kasson—You did these things because the President ordered you to do so? A.—I did not do it; I merely conveyed his order.

Mr. Kasson said that if the committee did nothing else it showed to the country the manner in which the Directors of large corporations discharge their duties. To the witness he said: If you regard it as your duty to be the medium of making false entries in the books of a great company, the country is interested in knowing it. Do you regard it as your duty to be the medium of conveying these false entries? A.—While a subordinate I felt obliged to obey the orders of my superior. My position at the time was important to me. I was afterward offered the Presidency, but I refused to have anything to do with a company whose business was conducted in an irregular manner.

Q.—At that time you allowed fraudulent entries to go on without attempting to stop them by communicating them to the Board of Directors? A.—I did not think it my duty to do so.

Q.—Do you understand that the commercial sentiment of New-York requires any private gentleman to be a party to a false entry? A.—I don't think he would be a party to it.

Q.—Not when he allows these frauds to go into the books? A.—I don't think I was responsible for it in any way; if I had, I should have been very slow to do it.

Chairman—You understood that the arrangement in regard to the subsidy was a private one between Mr. Stockwell and Irwin? A.—I supposed so. I saw some notes from Irwin to Stockwell, but I supposed they were destroyed after they were received.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.

Mr. William L. Jenkins, President of the Bank of America, examined:

Chairman—There appears from the evidence before this committee that a sum of $14,500 was passed to the credit of your bank? A.—That amount was deposited by Lees & Waller on the 27th September, 1872, and went through the exchanges on the 28th. Here is the list of Lees & Waller, and in that list I find the $14,500.

Q.—Was there any other check for that amount that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is the firm? A.—It is now Laidlaw & Co. It was then Lees & Waller.

Q.—This was deposited by Lees & Waller? A.—Yes. That was the name of the firm, but Waller was not living.

STOCKWELL AND WHAT PACIFIC MAIL WAS WORTH.

Mr. Legrand Lockwood was sworn, and the Chairman of the committee asked him if he would give information concerning a deposit of $100,000 or $200,000, if he could procure any such, and forward it to the committee to Washington. This, the Chairman explained, was in order to avoid the necessity of bringing him to that city.

Mr. Lockwood promised to do so, if he could procure the information which the committee required.

Mr. Kasson was then examined by Mr. Kasson as to his having heard that a million dollars had been spent in the procurement of the subsidy.

Mr. Kasson—Where did you hear of that million of dollars? A.—When the Stockwell Board came in there was a question in Wall street as to what Pacific Mail was worth. My father, myself, and I think Mr. Billings had come to the conclusion that it was worth about twenty-five cents. We were talking about the matter, and Mr. Billings said that since we had come to that

ing their struggle, we are unable, from the testimony, to determine.

Isaac Hendrickson, thirty-three years; United States; Eighth Precinct Station-house; pistol-shot wound of the head at the hands of James Purvis, on the night of Feb. 16, 1874, at No. 531 Broome street.

MARCH.

Peter Tarchini, thirty-five years; Italy; Eighth Precinct Station-house, March 3, 1874; pistol-shot wound of heart, received at the hands of Antonio Earli, opposite No. 139 Prince street, on the morning of March 3, 1874. They had been partners in business. Barli immediately afterward committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Edward Hughes, thirty-two years; Ireland; Bellevue, March 20; alcoholism, and the jury consider that his death was accelerated by a beating he received at the hands of James W. Cain on the 19th of March, 1874, at Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue.

John Hans, nineteen years, New-York; Bellevue Hospital, from Thirty-first Precinct; violence at the hands of John Hufnagel, March 21, 1874.

APRIL.

Michael Cavanagh, twenty-five years, Newfoundland; Bellevue Hospital, April 11; stab wounds received at the hands of some person to the jury unknown, on the night of April 8, 1874, in Tenth avenue.

John Gibney, thirty-nine years, Utica, N. Y.; Park Hospital, April 26, 1874; pistol shot wound of head at the hands of John Given, at the Wreck Office of the Department of Docks, Pier No. 1, North River, on the night of April 25, 1874.

Henry Mehr, fifty-two years, Germany; Twenty-seventh Precinct; April 28, 1874; rupture of the kidneys from a kick given by Ernest Meiller, at No. 66 Greenwich street, April 28, 1874.

MAY.

John Donovan, twenty years, Ireland, No. 75 West street, May 23, 1874; fracture of the skull, received on the night of May 22, 1874, while engaged in a quarrel in Chatham square, at the hands of some person unknown.

Robert Platt, five years and six months, New-York, No. 309 East Ninth street; meningitis, hastened by a blow supposed to have been given by a vender named Thomaso Tasino, May 23, 1874.

JUNE.

Mortimer Sullivan, thirty-six years, Ireland; Park Hospital, June 19, 1874; pistol-shot wound at the hands of Mark Gill, on the morning of June 19, 1874, at No 87 Murray street.

JULY.

Unknown man, Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, July 4; pistol-shot wound, July 4, 1874, at the corner of Church and Rector streets, at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Vincenzo Biancamaui, thirty-five years, Italy, Park Hospital, July 6, 1874; traumatic peritonitis, the result of a stab wound received at the hands of Joseph Vicaro, July 3, 1874, at No. 35 Minberry street.

Peter Beck, twenty-three years, New-York, Bellevue, July 7; injuries accidentally received at the hands of Peter Orl, July 2, 1874, at the corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets. The jury exonerate Orl from all blame in the matter.

George Parker, twenty-two years, United States, Bellevue, July 13; laryngitis and exhaustion by erysipelas following a stab wound in the forearm, inflicted by Charles Williams with a small pocket-knife, during a scuffle in front of No. 71 Thompson street, on the night of June 8, 1874.

William Bonnie, twenty-seven years, Scotland, Bellevue, July 18, 1874; fracture of the skull, following injuries received by being struck on the head with a lump of coal while engaged in a quarrel on the dock, foot of West Sixteenth street, July 6, 1874. Half of the jurors hold John McCarthy responsible, and the other half consider that the injuries were received at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Theresa Hesler, twenty-five years, Germany; No. 206 East Forty-ninth street, July 26, 1874; injuries received through being struck with flat-irons thrown from apartments in the fourth story of house No. 206 East Forty-ninth street, July 25, 1874, occupied by a Mr. O'Toole, whom all but two of the Coroner's jury believe to have thrown out the said irons with the intent of injuring some one.

AUGUST.

Catharine Hickey, fifty-eight years, Ireland, No. 230 West Sixteenth street, Aug. 3, 1874; injuries by being pushed down stairs by Thomas Bryson, at No. 230 West Sixteenth street, on the night of Aug. 1, 1874.

Leonard Miller, sixty-three years, Germany, No. 104 Pitt street, Aug. 7; injuries received by being thrown upon the sidewalk in front of premises corner of Lewis and Fourth streets, Aug. 4, 1874, by Joseph Kiernan, but the jury believe that Kiernan had no intention of taking the life of the deceased.

Abijah Brower, twenty-seven years, New-York, Eighth Precinct Station-house, Aug. 20, 1874; pistol-shot wounds at the hands of Peter Von Tweisten at No. 68 Cherry street, Aug. 20, 1874. Three of the jurors find that the said shooting was manslaughter in the third degree, and one of said jurors find that the said shooting was manslaughter in the fourth degree; the balance of the jury believe the shooting to have been justifiable. They all unite in recommending that the practice of keeping loaded pistols in bar-rooms be abolished.

SEPTEMBER.

Robert Bell, fourteen years, New-York, No. 607 Second avenue, Sept. 9, 1874; concussion of the brain from injuries received by a wire being pushed into his head by a boy named William Harrison, opposite No. 442 Third avenue, Sept. 8, 1874. Harrison at large.

Martin Alburn, thirty-three years, Germany, Bellevue, Sept. 12, 1874; injuries following a blow with a billet of wood in the hands of Edward Quinn, on Tuesday night, Sept. 8, 1874, opposite No. 152 Baxter street.

Infanticide.—Jacob Hager, two months and six teen days, Greenpoint, Long Island, Bellevue, Sept. 12, 1874; injuries from a wound on the head; given him with some instrument unknown to the jury, in the hands of Elizabeth Munker, Sept. 11, 1874.

Thomas A. Lavin, thirty years, Ireland, Tenth Precinct Station-house, Sept. 20; injuries received at the hands of James Burke in front of No. 18 Eldridge street, Sept. 19, 1874.

OCTOBER.

Dennis Curran, forty years, Ireland; Bellevue, Oct. 5, 1874; compression of the brain due to a fracture of the skull, being the result of falling down at No. 217 West Thirty-ninth street during a row. We exonerate the prisoner, William Fitze, from all blame.

John Hennessey, five years, New-York, No. 18 Roosevelt street; Oct. 20, pistol-shot wound of the chest at the hands of Michal Curran, in the hallway of house No. 18 Roosevelt street, Oct. 19, 1874.

Thomas E. Delaney, twenty-four years and six months, New-York, No. 222 Henry street; Oct. 23, pistol-shot wound of the head, at the hands of Thomas Hayes, corner of Jackson and Madison streets, on the night of Sept. 7, 1874.

Mary Ann Mooney, thirty-eight years, Ireland, No. 534 East Eighteenth street, Oct. 24, 1874; peritonitis, following ill-usage at the hands of her husband, Edward Mooney, while under the influence of liquor.

NOVEMBER.

John McKenna, thirty-one years, Ireland, Bellevue Hospital, Nov. 3, 1874; pistol-shot wound of head, inflicted by some person unknown to the jury, in Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, Nov. 3, 1874.

Caroline Jenisch, four years, New-York, No. 639 Washington street; shock and exhaustion following burns received on Friday morning, Nov. 20, 1874, through being placed upon a stove by her mother, at No. 639 Washington street. The jury unanimously believe that the mother fried said child was sensible at the time she did it.

John Connerton, twenty-two years, Ireland, Bellevue, Nov. 22; fracture of skull, from a blow of a cart-rung, in the hands of George W. Murray, on the 21st of November, 1874.

DECEMBER.

Thomas Marra, aged fifty-one years, Ireland, Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 1; pyaemia, following pistol-shot wounds at the hands of person or persons unknown to the jury, Nov. 3, 1874, on Second avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

Henry Brown, fifty years, Holland, Park Hospital, Dec. 1; injuries, fracture of skull received at the hands of Michael Mahoney, and, by the testimony of witnesses, we find that the said Mahoney was justified in his acts as a matter of self-defense, as his life was in danger.

Michael McCormack, thirty-two years, Ireland, Bellevue, Dec. 18; pyaemia, from stab-wounds received during a quarrel with an unknown man, Nov. 24, in King street.

John Mangin, eighteen years, New-York, No. 532 West Fifty-third street, Dec. 26; pistol-shot wound of back, received on the night of Dec. 24, at the hands of persons unknown. Inquest pending.

RECAPITULATION.

	1874.	1873.
Infants found dead in the streets, alleys, rivers, &c., parentage unknown	112	113
Deaths by suffocation, principally by infants overlaid in bed	37	26
Deaths by accident	612	685
Effects of heat	2	9
Drowning, known principally accidental	122	151
Unknown	40	
Deaths by suicide	184	161
Homicide	59	56
Infanticide	5	3
Abortion	9	
Hydrophobia		
Judicial hanging		
Accidental shooting and poisoning	29	15
Total	1,199	1,165

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The following is the report of the business of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, Kenneth G. White, Clerk; Richard E. Stillwell, Chief Deputy Clerk; John A. Shields, Deputy Clerk, for the year 1874: During the past year there have been commenced on the Common Law side of the Court ninety-three suits exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue Act, and against the Collector of the Port, for alleged illegal exaction of duties, twenty-six of which have been disposed of. On the Equity side 207 suits were commenced and eighty-seven heard on motions for injunction, of which eighty-four were granted, four denied, and forty-two otherwise disposed of. In Admiralty, on appeal from the District Court, fifteen cases were brought up, and sixteen heard and decided. In bankruptcy, on appeal from the District Court, twenty-five cases were brought up, and fifteen heard and decided. Appeals to the number of thirty-nine were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the Criminal side fifty-eight indictments were found, and forty-one disposed of. Terms of the court were held by Judges Hunt, Woodruff, Blatchford, Shipman, and Benedict.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Kenneth G. White, Richard E. Stilwell, and John A. Shields, United States Commissioners for this district, have issued during the year 1874, 259 warrants for various offenses, viz.: Perjury, arrests and unusual punishment on the high seas, passing, making, and selling counterfeit [illegible], opening letters, desertion, forgery

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	West. Union	79⅜	600	Union Pac	36⅛
200	do	79⅜	500	do	36¼
1200	do	79⅝	8200	do	36⅜
600	do	79⅝	800	do	36⅜
300	do	79⅝	100	do	36⅛
65	N. Y. C. & H	101¾	1500	do	36⅛
300	do	102	1300	do	36¼
100	do	101⅞	300	do	36⅜
300	do	101⅞	1000	do	36⅛
100	do	101⅞	600	Atlantic & Pac	16⅛
100	Pac. Mail	37	900	Tol. & Wabash	20¾
600	do	36⅞	300	do	20⅝
600	do	36⅝	2100	do	20¾
1500	do	36⅝	100	do	21⅛
900	do	36⅜	200	do	21¼
900	do	36⅝	100	do	21⅜
400	do	36⅝	300	do	21⅜
100	do	36⅜	600	do	21⅝
300	do	36⅜	100	do	21⅜
50	Ill. Central	100	200	do	21⅜
1100	Erie	28¾	600	do	21¼
200	do	28¾	300	do	21⅛
400	do	28¼	200	do	21
200	do	28¼	100	do	20⅞
100	do	28¼	400	do	21
100	do	28¼	600	do	21⅛
1400	do	28⅜	200	St. Paul	38
200	do	28⅜	400	do	37⅞
100	do	28⅜	400	do	37¾
250	Lake Shore	80¾	300	North-west	47⅜
1000	do	80	600	do	47½
300	do	80	200	do	47⅜
100	do	80	700	do	47¼
100	Rock Island	102⅝	100	do	47¼
400	do	102⅞	100	do	47⅜
200	do	102¾	200	Pac. R. of Mo.	47½
100	do	102¾	100	do	47½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000	U.S. 6s,'81,C.	122¼	$8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new
35,000	do	122	120⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s,'81, R	118	30,000 U. S. 5s-20 C., '67
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	121⅞	14,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67
20,000	U. S. 5s,'81,C.	113¾	3,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$38,000	Mo.6s, Lg.Bs.	98	50	Mich. Cen	82¾
12,000	do	98⅛	500	Pa. sma	b.c. 115
1,000	S. C. 6s, 3...Jd.	33	200	Illinois Cen	b.c. 100⅜
6,000	Tenn.6s,N.I.C.	58⅜	100	do	100½
13,000	Tenn.6s, N.Sc.	58	60	do	100⅜
4,000	Tenn.6s,O.t.c.	58⅜	100	do	b3. 101
10,000	B., H. & L. 7s	52⅝	100	N. J. Cen	107⅜
5,000	do	b.c. 24	500	Cin. Pac	b3.s3. 36⅛
1,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s	108½	3700	do	36⅜
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st	100	100	do	b3. 36⅝
1,000	do	s3. 103¾	200	do	36⅞
5,000	C. & N.W Con	76	2600	do	36⅝
	C. Gold Bs	81¾	1000	do	s3. 36¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W.		2300	do	36⅝
	Sinking F. b.	90	100	do	s3. 36⅝
10,000	Mor. & E. 7s, '71	100	45	do	36⅝
1,000	Ced. F. & M. 1st.	88	2200	do	36⅞
2,000	L. Sh. Div. Bs.	100	2100	do	37
30,000	Mo. 1st. R.	100	100	do	s3. 36⅞
4,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	101¾	700	do	s3. 37
50,000	do	101⅞	1800	do	37⅛
600	do	102	500	do	b3. 37¼
2,000	N. J. So. 1st	90	500	do	37⅜
1,000	do	90¾	1500	do	37⅜
28,000	Har. 1st, 7s	110	50	C., C. & I	b.c. 69¾
12,000	Har. 1st, 7s	110	43	do	69½
1,000	Ohio & M 2d	80	400	Chi., M. & St. P	b.c. 37¾
2,000	C. & Alt. O.	104	100	do	s3. 37⅞
500	do	103	700	do	b3. 37⅞
17,000	Cen. P. G. Bs	97	200	do	38
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	94⅜	500	Chi. & N.W	b.c. 47⅜
1,000	D. C. & Un.	73⅜	200	do	c. 47⅜
5,000	U. Pac In.	95	300	do	47⅝
26,000	U. Pac. 8s	80¼	1000	do	b3. 47⅝
25,000	Clev. & Pitts.	100	200	do	c. 47¾
	Sinking F.	102¾	1000	do	47¾
3,000	C. C. & I. C.	68¼	400	do	s3. 47⅞
4,000	Alt. & T. H.	107	1100	do	47¾
1,000	A. & I. H. 2d, Pf.	91	100	do	b4. 47⅞
1,000	A. & C. Jn.	73¾	400	do	b3. 47⅞
1,000	Gt. West. 2d	62	100	do	s3. 47¾
7,000	Internat'l 1st	72	10	Chi. & R. I	103
10	Am. Exchange	114	200	do	b.c. 102¾
10	Bank of Com	118¾	200	do	102⅞
20	Mer. Exchange	100	300	do	b3. 103
50	Nassau	105	300	do	103
17	Del. & H. Can	b.c. 116¾	600	do	103⅛
100	Md. Coal	b.c. 20	1400	do	b3. 103¼
100	Quicksilver	b.c. 32¾	100	do	103⅜
700	West. Un	b.c. 79¾	100	do	s10. 103⅜
200	do	c. 79½	200	do	103⅜
300	do	s3. 79½	600	do	103¼
100	do	79⅝	200	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 57¾
35	American Ex	62	200	do	57¾
100	U. S. Ex	b.c. s60. 59	25	Del., Lack. & W	c. 102
100	N. Y. C. & H	c.s3. 102¾	39	N. Y., N. H. & H	132
100	Pacific Mail	b.c. 36⅝	100	Chi., R. & Q	b.c. 100
300	do	36⅝	300	Tol., W. & W	b.c. 21
200	do	36⅜	100	do	b30. 21
500	do	36⅜	200	do	21⅛
500	do	s3. 36⅞	700	do	21⅛
100	do	36⅝	200	do	c. 21¼
1600	do	36⅜	200	do	s3. 21⅜
2800	do	36⅜	300	do	21⅜
50	do	36⅜	200	do	21⅜
500	do	c. 36⅝	400	do	21⅝
200	do	b3. 36⅜	200	do	21⅜
2000	do	36⅜	300	do	21⅜
700	do	36⅜	100	Chi. & Alt	b3. 104
100	do	s3. 36⅜	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	b.c. 47½
1000	do	36⅞	12	P., Ft. W. & C.	b.c. 93¼
1000	do	36⅜	100	Pref.	b.c. 103
1000	do	36⅜	100	At. & Pac. Pref.	b.c. 16⅜
1000	do	36⅜	100	Ind. C. & Laf.	b.c. 15
200	do	b3. 37	400	Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 31⅝
1100	do	37⅜	100	do	b30. 31¾
1000	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 80	1020	Mor. & Essex	b3. 96
500	do	s60. 79¾	200	Atlan. & P. Pf.	b.c. 16½
100	do	c. 80	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	
3100	Union Pac	b.c. 37			b.c. 25
3000	do	36⅞			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	10-40 Coup	115¾	30	N. Y. C. & Hud	102
40,000	U. Pac. 1st	94⅜	400	North-western	47¾
20,000	U. Pac. S. F	80⅜	200	North-western Pf.	61¾
50,000	N. J. C. 1st, C.	104	40	N. J. Central	107⅜
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	88	400	Rock Island	103¼
100	Western Union	79⅝	200	do	s3. 103¼
2200	do	79⅜	1500	Union Pacific	37
800	do	s3. 79⅜	800	do	b3. 37¼
700	do	b3 79⅞	300	do	37¼
600	do	79⅞	300	do	37⅜
400	do	b3. 79⅞	700	do	37⅜
100	do	79⅞	800	do	s3. 37⅜
400	do	79⅞	1600	do	37⅜
100	do	80	1600	do	37⅜
1400	W. u. Tel.	b.c. s3. 79¾	1000	do	37⅜
800	do	79¾	500	do	37⅜
100	do	79⅝	400	T., W. & W	b.c. b3. 21¼
200	do	79⅞	200	do	21¼
200	do	79⅞	300	do	21⅛
25	Adams Express	117¾	500	do	20⅞
10	Amer. Express	62¾	400	do	20⅝
60	U. S. Ex	b.c. 57½	300	do	20⅝
75	do	58	700	do	20¾
200	Pacific Mail	b.c. 36⅝	100	do	20⅜
200	do	s3. 36¾	200	do	20⅞
200	Ill. Central	b.c. 101	100	Chi. & Alton	b.c. 104¼
200	Erie Railway	b.c. 29⅛	200	do	104¼
1600	do	29	500	O. & Miss.	b.c. 32
600	do	29⅛	100	do	31⅞
900	do	s3. 29	800	do	31⅞
900	do	29⅛	100	H. & St. Jo	26
900	do	29¼	100	do	b.c. 25⅜
1200	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 80	1020	Mor. & Essex	b3. 96
500	do	s60. 79¾	200	Atlan. & P. Pf.	b.c. 16½
100	do	c. 80	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	
3100	Union Pac	b.c. 37			b.c. 25
3000	do	36⅞			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	N. W. C. C.		100	Panama	115
	C. Bds	82	2900	Union Pac	b3. 37
200	Del. & Hud	116¾	2100	do	37⅛
600	Western Union	79⅞	1500	do	s3. 37
300	do	b3. 79⅞	100	do	b3. 37
25	U. S. Express	58⅜	1100	do	37⅜
200	Pacific Mail	36¾	200	do	37⅜
1700	do	s3. 36⅝	300	Ill. Central	b3. 102
200	do	36⅜	1000	St. Paul	s3. 38¼
1700	do	36⅜	800	do	38⅜
1800	North-west	b3. 48	500	do	b3. 38⅜
1500	do	47⅝	200	do	38⅜
1500	do	s3. 47⅝	1100	do	s3. 38⅜
500	do	b3. 48	200	do	38⅜
500	do	47⅞	100	do	38⅞
1000	North-west Pf	61⅝	200	do	39
400	do	62	100	do	s3. 38⅜
600	Lake Shore	80¼	400	St. Paul Pref	58¼
400	do	b3. 80¼	100	C., C. & I	69¼
400	do	b10. 80¼	45	N. J. Central	107¼
200	do	80¼	500	Rock Island	103⅛
500	do	s3. 80	500	do	103¼
500	do	80	100	Chi. & Alton	104½
100	do	s5. 80	100	Tol. & Wab	21¾
500	Erie Railway	29¼	100	do	21⅝
100	do	b5. 29⅛	500	do	21⅜
100	do	29¼	100	do	s3. 21⅜
900	do	29	300	do	21⅜
1000	do	b3. 29¼	100	do	21⅜
200	do	s3. 29	100	Ohio & Miss.	s3. 32
500	do	29	1000	Mor. & Essex	b3. 96
1000	do	29⅛	100	Ind. C. & Laf.	b.c. 15
200	do	b3. 29	400	Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 31⅝
1000	do	29⅜	1000	do	b30. 31¾
1200	do	29⅜	400	do	31⅞
1000	do	29⅜	200	do	s3. 32
100	do	c. 29⅛	500	do	b3. 32⅛
200	do	29⅛	100	do	32⅛
200	do	29⅜	60	Mor. & Essex	96
200	do	s3. 29			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	122	$6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122
10,000	U.S. 5-20R.'81	113¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	C. P. Gold bds.	96¾	120	C., C. & I	69¼
10,000	C. P. 1st San Joaq. Branch	83	43	do	b.c. 69¼
			100	do	69⅜
10,000	U. P. R. 1st	94⅝	55	N. J. Cen	b.c. 107⅛
5,000	U. P. Sink. F	80¼	500	Chi. & N. W	b.c. 47⅜
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G	90¼	300	do	c. 47⅜
1,000	U. P. Sink. F	80¼	100	do	47⅜
5,000	do	b3. 80¼	100	do	b5. 47⅜
5,000	do	80¼	100	do	47⅜
5,000	T. & W. 1st	b.c. 88	100	do	b3. 47⅝
1,000	S. & M. C. S. F	c. 100	400	do	47⅜
100	do	b3. 80¼	600	do	47⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. C. G. bds		200	do	47⅜
		81¾	200	do	47⅜
1,000	do	81⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 61⅜
2,000	I. Mid. 1st 8s	86½	100	Chi. & R. I	b.c. 103¾
4,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	101¾	100	do	103⅞
5,000	do	101⅝	20	Del., Lack. & W	101¼
4,000	C. & Ohio 1st coup. on b. of		20	do	b.c. 109¾
25,000	N. J. C. 1st. C.		900	do	38¾
		104	900	do	38⅝
100	Canton Co	b.c. 60	500	do	c. 38¼
25	Del. & Hud	b.c. 116¾	100	do	38½
100	Md. Coal	b.c. 19	600	do	38⅜
100	Quicksilver	b.c. 32¾	200	do	38⅜
1400	W. u. Tel.	b.c. s3. 79¾	1000	do	38⅜
800	do	79¾	500	do	38⅜
100	do	79⅝	400	T., W. & W	b.c. b3. 21¼
200	do	b3. 79⅞	200	do	21¼
200	do	79⅞	300	do	21⅛
25	Adams Express	117¾	500	do	20⅞
10	Amer. Express	62¾	400	do	20⅝
60	U. S. Ex	b.c. 57½	300	do	20⅝
75	do	58	700	do	20¾
200	Pacific Mail	b.c. 36⅝	100	do	20⅜
200	do	s3. 36¾	200	do	20⅞
200	Ill. Central	b.c. 101	100	Chi. & Alton	b.c. 104¼
200	Erie Railway	b.c. 29⅛	200	do	104¼
1600	do	29	500	O. & Miss.	b.c. 32
600	do	29⅛	100	do	31⅞
900	do	29⅛	800	do	31⅞
900	do	29⅜	100	H. & St. Jo	26
900	do	29¼	100	do	b.c. 25⅜
1200	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 80	1020	Mor. & Essex	b3. 96
500	do	s60. 79¾	200	Atlan. & P. Pf.	b.c. 16½
100	do	c. 80	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	
3100	Union Pac	b.c. 37			b.c. 25
3000	do	36⅞			

Pacific exhibited much strength, advancing from 36¼ to 37⅛. The Granger stocks, noticeably St. Paul, were in good demand and commanded higher prices. About the only stock which did not sympathize with the general advance was Pacific Mail. The scandalous revelations brought out at the sessions of the Congressional Investigating Committee no doubt exert a powerful influence in deterring investors from touching the stock, and besides, the impression is general that the subsidy is doomed.

The money market underwent a decided change to-day. During the morning hours there was an ample supply of capital at 4@4½ ₱ cent., but in the afternoon the demand increased materially, and 6 ₱ cent. was freely paid for call loans. At the close rates declined to 5@6 ₱ cent. Mercantile paper is as last quoted.

The Managers of the Bank of England, at their regular weekly meeting to-day, did not alter the rate of discount, which still remains at 6 per cent., notwithstanding a further gain in bullion of £469,000 for the week. The bank gained £234,000 sterling on balance to-day. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is now 38⅝ ₱ cent., against 44¼ ₱ cent. last week. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills is 5 7-16 ₱ cent. The market for consols and American securities was quiet and without essential change from yesterday's close. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 5,272,000 francs during the past week. Sterling Exchange was quiet and firm, with actual transactions at $4 85½@$4 86 for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling, and $4 90 for demand. The asking rates remain at $4 86 and $4 90½. Prime commercial Sterling is quoted at $4 84@$4 85, with a small supply of bills. Bankers' francs on Paris are quoted at $5 17½@$5 16¼ for long, and $5 13¾ @$5 12½ for short. The Gold market opened firm at 112, and, after a momentary decline to 111⅞, the price moved up gradually to 112¼, the afternoon trade having been at 112⅛ and 112¼. In the final dealings sales were made at 112⅜, the strength being due to the shipment of $1,100,000 gold to-day, and the engagement of $750,000 more for Saturday's steamer. Holders of gold paid 1@2 ₱ cent. to have it carried; loans were also made free of interest. The import entries of dry goods at this port during the week were $1,260,997, and the amount marketed $996,332.

Government bonds were less active than yesterday, and a fraction lower for some of the issues. An active business was transacted in railroad bonds, the sales amounting to $486,000. Over one-fourth of this sum was done in Pacific mortgages, which made a further improvement. Michigan Central 7s sold at 101¾@102@101⅜, $71,000 having changed hands. New-York Central registered firsts sold at 115. Toledo & Wabash firsts sold at 88 against 87½ yesterday. In State Bonds, Missouri 6s advanced to 98⅛, Tennessee, old and new, ex-coupon, to 58⅜, and do. new series to 58.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 31.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20, coup., 1867	122	122
American Gold	111⅞	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½@$4 85¾	
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅜	103¼
Pacific Mail	37	38⅜
St. Paul Common	38	38¾
St. Paul Preferred	57	58¼
Western Union	79⅝	79⅞
Union Pacific	36⅞	37⅜
Lake Shore	80	80
Toledo and Wabash	20⅝	21⅜
North-western Common	47⅜	47⅝
North-western Preferred	61¾	62
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109¼
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½
Panama	115	115
Erie	27⅞	29⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	32¼
C. C. and Indiana Central	93	93
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101⅜	1,000
Erie	29¼	28⅜	33,400
Lake Shore	80¼	79⅞	14,900
Wabash	21⅝	20¾	17,800
North-western	48	47¼	17,900
North-western Preferred	62	61½	600
Rock Island	103⅜	102¾	8,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39	37¾	13,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	58¼	57¾	600
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	109⅛	700
New-Jersey Central	107½	107⅜	200
Michigan Central	82⅜	82½	200
Illinois Central	102	100½	800
Union Pacific	37¼	36⅜	50,500
C., C. & I	69¼	69¼	463
C., R. I. & St. Joseph	26	25¾	300
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	31⅝	11,500
Missouri Pac	47½	47½	400
Panama	115	115	600
Western Union	80	79⅜	17,600
Atlantic and Pacific Prefered	16½	16⅜	900
Pacific Mail	37	36⅞	15,700
Quicksilver	33¾	33⅜	290
Morris and Essex	96	96	1,080
Chicago and Alton	104½	104¼	300
Total sales			209,443

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅝	118⅛	5-20s, 1867, r	118⅛	118⅜
Sixes, 1881, r	118⅜	118⅝	5-20s, 1867, c	118⅞	119⅛
Sixes, 1881, c	122	122¼	5-20s, 1868, r	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s, 1862, r	114⅛	114½	5-20s, 1868, c	121⅜	121⅞
5-20s, 1862, c	114¼	114½	10-40s, r	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1864, r	116	116¼	10-40s, c	115	115¼
5-20s, 1864, c	116⅛	116⅜	Fives, 1881, r	113

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Miss Alice Maresi, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EYOLF—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MME. L'ARCHIDUC—Miss Emma Soldene and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WALLACK—ROUGH DIAMOND—THREE DWARFS—Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinee at 2—FORTY THIEVES—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—JACK AND JILL (Christmas Pantomime.)

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

The Democrats come into power in the State of New-York to-day, and we wish them nothing worse than that they may give the people a thoroughly good and honest Government. We do not believe that Gov. TILDEN, or anybody else in the same position, can act with greater fidelity toward the public than Gen. DIX has done. There is not a single act of the retiring Governor to which anybody, whether Democrat or Republican, has been able to take exception. He bids farewell to office with an unsullied name, and with the increased respect of all classes of his fellow-citizens. We hope that we shall have the same thing to say of Mr. TILDEN two years hence; and we have not the slightest doubt that he means to do his duty. In New-York City, it will not be difficult for Mayor WICKHAM to improve very much upon the "record" of Mr. HAVEMEYER. But how far he is prepared to place himself under the injurious influence of the new Boss, JOHN KELLY, still remains to be seen. Any sincere friend of Mr. WICKHAM would advise him not to ruin his reputation by becoming the tool of JOHN KELLY or of any other unprincipled politician.

It is reported that Controller GREEN will retire from his office very shortly. We do not know whether the rumor is well founded or not, but this we may say, that the greater part of the opposition to Mr. GREEN has proceeded from the journals which were most closely identified with the old Tammany gang and its frauds. It would not be pleasant to think that Mr. GREEN had been forced out of office by the clamor of these papers. We should be inclined to advise Mr. GREEN not to retire at the solicitation of his enemies. He has, we believe, made some mistakes; but we also believe that he has been perfectly honest in the administration of his office, and that not one cent has gone into his pocket beyond his salary. He has received harsh and ungrateful treatment; has had many enemies and few friends; and we see no reason to change the opinion we have always expressed, that his withdrawal would be a loss to the public service. We should recommend him to stick.

Dr. J. W. CLOWES has addressed an earnest appeal to Mayor WICKHAM on the subject of rapid transit for the City of New-York. His letter carries with it the indorsement of a number of highly respectable names, and its sentiments will meet with approval among a large class of our citizens. While the justice of Dr. CLOWES' plea of urgency for supplying this island with facilities for cheap and rapid communication is beyond all question, the method he indicates for solving the difficulty is not so obviously the right one. It would be very difficult to give any good reason why a Municipal Government should undertake the business of running steam railroads which would not justify their engaging in half a dozen other departments of business. It would be still more difficult to convince the vast majority of the taxpayers that a local railroad, built and operated on the system of political appointment, would not be a grand rallying point for the worst forms of jobbery and corruption. Dr. CLOWES must know that any argument drawn from the precedent of the Erie Canal hardly fits his case. Conceding that great work to have been economically constructed, its recent management has been equally characterized by wastefulness and systematic corruption. The simple folks of DE WITT CLINTON'S time had but a faint conception of the science of jobbery as developed by the modern Canal Ring. But the people of this City have had too costly experience of the danger of intrusting public works, even of trifling magnitude, to the management of politicians, to view with anything short of apprehension the saddling of New-York with the task of providing out of its public funds its means of quick transit.

The dispatch announcing the proclamation of the Prince of the Asturias as King of Spain has a somewhat sensational ring, though in Spanish politics it would be rash to question any piece of intelligence because of its inherent improbability. The son of ISABELLA is just entering upon his eighteenth year, and can hardly be fitted to assume the cares of government without being practically subordinated to men of mature ability and experience. It is not at all improbable that an Alfonsist plot would succeed among the main divisions of the army now operating against the Carlists. When the late Marshal CONCHA reorganized the command of the Armies of the East and North, his chief subordinates were Alfonsist partisans of the most pronounced character. In the military revolutions of Spain, the political sympathies of the officers have invariably determined the side taken by the rank and file. The difficulty about understanding the present movement, and its reported success, springs from SERRANO'S solemnly repeated pledge to oppose a Bourbon restoration. It is not easy to understand how an Alfonsist Regency could be set up without the active or passive consent of the Marshal President. If he opposes it in earnest, it certainly cannot be finally established without bloodshed. Meanwhile, Spain enters upon the new year with the elements of a triangular civil war upon its hands, and with the possibility of another socialist revolt introducing a fourth element of disturbance into a state already bordering on administrative chaos.

While the *World* was still trying to make out some sort of a case for STOCKWELL and the other too "enterprising" Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, the following announcement appeared in its money article:

"The accountant examining the books of the Pacific Mail Company has now tested their accuracy in a manner which he finds completely satisfactory, and pronounces them well and correctly kept. He will therefore at once proceed to work out the history of the company's business for the eighteen months from May 31, 1873, when most of the present administration took charge, down to the first day of this month. This work will exhibit all the earnings and receipts of the company for that time, and show precisely what has been done with them in the way of expenses, repairs, and new construction. Unless some unexpected delay occurs the task will be completed *in about three days.*"

This promise was published on the 17th of December. It is now the 1st of January, 1875, and still the financial statement does not appear. When it does, will the Directors state what they know about that $750,000 alleged to have been paid for lobbying purposes at Washington? Also, how much did they pay for the special act which they obtained at Albany? Also, is it true, as their late President publicly alleges, that their receipts have been systematically overestimated and their expenses correspondingly depreciated? Also, what is their opinion about the "false entries" in their books sworn to by their own bookkeeper?

Rather the most interesting testimony thus far given before the Congressional Investigating Committee, in New-Orleans, is that vouchsafed by Gen. OGDEN, yesterday. That gentleman, who commands the "White League" in the Louisiana capital, gave considerable information as to its numbers and objects. He announces that the organization is simply for defensive purposes, and that it numbers only 2,500 or 2,800 in New-Orleans; but he does not pretend to know its strength in the country parishes. He says that he has organized infantry and artillery regiments out of the White League forces, regarding them as Militia, which he formed under orders from PENN, when he was Acting Governor. Mr. OGDEN evidently finds nothing illegal in his position, and fails to recognize that in any other country he would be regarded as a first-class conspirator, and treated accordingly. He denies that the League has taken any political action "since September," or that it has done anything worse than to protect colored citizens who voted the Conservative ticket from the vindictive fury of Republicans after the State election. The arrival of Lieut. Gen. SHERIDAN and his staff at New-Orleans is announced.

Postmaster JAMES certainly deserves the thanks of the people of this City for the admirable improvements which he has effected in the postal service. The latest of these come in with the New Year, and will be a substantial benefit to all who have business with the mails. The free delivery system is to be extended by making two additional deliveries, one at 7 o'clock in the morning, and another at the same hour in the evening. On Sundays there will be one delivery above Canal street in the morning, and one collection in the same territory at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. By these means a few additional carriers save much time and inconvenience to business men, and greatly increase the facilities with which all people send and receive mail matter. The transactions of the City Post Office and branches are enormous; the system has ramified into every block of the Metropolis, and Postmaster General JEWELL and Postmaster JAMES exhibit a perception of the necessities of the situation which is worthy of high praise.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Dr. DRAPER, the distinguished author of the *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, has recently delivered a telling blow at the Papacy, in a little book upon the *Conflict between Religion and Science.* This work, which appeared on the same day in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Rome, Paris, and New-York, is undoubtedly one of the sharpest attacks which have ever been made from the stand-point of science against the claims and the influence of the Papal Curia. We cannot but think, however, that its power would have been greater had it been more candid, and its attack on superstition more formidable had it been made from the fortress of at least some faith in the "supernatural."

It is true that a terrible indictment can be framed against Latin Christianity, its bigotry and cruelty, its ignorance and superstition, its worldliness and greed. It is probably true that the Papal influence, as a system of improvement for human affairs, has been tried by mankind and found wanting. But all this should never lead the candid student of history to forget what the Latin Church and its Bishops, did for Europe in an age of decrepitude and barbarism. For it must be remembered that the early Christian Church is not responsible for the condition of Europe as she found it in the first centuries after Christ. It was a world decaying under a worn-out civilization and rejected superstitions.

In fact, if science and religion can by anything but a figure of speech be represented as contending for the mastery of a continent, Europe may be described as having been at that time the conquered domain of science; religion had lost all hold of the best intellects; Grecian science reached much deeper than Grecian mythology; stoicism, which is the precise counterpart of modern science on moral and religious questions, controlled the leading minds of the Roman Empire; investigation and the pursuit of truth had free field; the fear neither of God nor man obstructed the philosopher; science had the European world to herself. But the truth was that neither science nor religion could do anything with the worn-out Greek and Roman races, and their corrupted and paganized society. There are races of men as of animals, whom nothing short of a miracle can ever reform and make of value again.

The Romans had fallen below even the spiritual power of a Divine revelation. The only chance for Christianity lay in the fresh races of the barbarians. Whatever of pure religion survived, and whatever of pure morality, was, through the working of the Christian religion on the Germanic and Keltic races, taught and held by individuals of the Greek, Roman, or Latin race. But in this work, religion had the disadvantage of dealing with an ignorant and barbarian stock on the one side, and a corrupt and paganized race on the other. The true results must necessarily be ages in developing. One half of the European world remained pagan though nominally Christian, and still in many respects remains so to this day. The other half had no culture or appreciation of science. Dr. DRAPER cannot be too severe on the present and past paganization of Christian communities, or the stupidity and opposition with which the discoveries of science have been received. But Christianity is not chargeable with either error.

It would have been more fair and just in an historical scholar to have carefully weighed what Christianity did accomplish against all the obstacles which the Roman Empire then presented. Let the condition of the Roman world before Christ be compared even with its condition in the Middle Ages, and then let the contrasts be weighed. Take the development of international law—though only in its infancy—a genuine fruit and product of "Latin Christianity;" the improved moral relations of the sexes; the laws in regard to women and parental rights; the mitigation and sometimes abolition of slavery; the doing away with the exposure of infants, and selling children as slaves: the immense development of charity toward the unfortunate and the poor; the increased purity and honesty of all society, and the enlarged number of persons who devoted themselves to the public good—all these may fairly be considered fruits of that early Church, of which Dr. DRAPER can only see the evil side.

Nor is it necessary, because Christianity produced such little advance in so many centuries, with so corrupt a world as was the Roman, and because the paganized religion of Rome was and is so bitterly hostile to science, to charge all this on religion itself. There is nothing in the pure doctrine and life of Christ, or the teachings of his Apostles, opposed to science. The greatest investigators the world has known have been Christian. The countries where science now most flourishes are precisely those where Christianity is purest and least impeded by secular power. It is true that a great body of theological and secular doctrine has been fastened upon the Christian religion which may for the time impede and obstruct it and cause it to appear the enemy of free investigation. But there is nothing in the truths which pure Christianity teaches, or in the hopes it inspires, which is hostile to science.

When science goes out of her own domain to affirm propositions for which she can have no evidence, then, of course, the human mind must choose between the conclusions of each. Then, indeed, and so far, science and religion are enemies; or, more accurately, false philosophy is opposed to true philosophy. Of the result of such a "conflict" we need not doubt. If the world of science, through leaders even as eminent as MILL, TYNDALL, and DRAPER, supposes that mankind can ever accept the belief in "an accidental concurrence of atoms" for its faith in a God; or the hope of a possible "absorption" in Deity as a consolation for its nameless sorrows, or the dread of physical law as its only guard against temptation—they will soon find their mistake either in a world delivered over to unbridled passions, or ridden by nightmare superstitions, and finally debased even below the appreciation of science itself.

A DIRTY NEST.

The more testimony the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee takes, the more plain it becomes that the affairs of the company were managed in the most shocking manner; that the Directors were faithless to the trust reposed in them; that the money of the company was expended without the slightest responsibility on the part of those making the expenditures; that the books were filled with false entries, tampered with, doctored, and changed to suit the vilest purposes; and that there is no possibility of arriving at the truth about the company except by the processes that courts of law resort to to extort admissions and confessions from a band of thieves.

Mr. RUFUS HATCH, who at the beginning of this investigation appeared quite confident that everything about the company which enjoys the honor of his personal supervision was all right, was on the stand again yesterday, and was compelled to show that, contrary to his previous theory, there were some things all wrong, and that he had no basis whatever for his rose-colored statements. In the course of an attempt to get at the facts regarding the $200,000 "exchange of checks" with ROACH, the company's witnesses tied themselves up in a remarkable manner. Mr. ROUNDAY, the accountant, had said that the $200,000 was extracted from the treasury without return. Mr. JOHN ROACH'S cashier denied the correctness of this statement, and Mr. ROACH himself declared he knew nothing about the transaction. But when Mr. HATCH came on the stand he was examined as to whether this $200,000 transaction was not meant to cover a fraudulent entry of $100,000 each on Mr. ROACH'S two ships, the *Tokio* and the *Peking*, so as to make them appear to cost that much more than they really did cost. He admitted that that was the fact; that the entries were fraudulent; that, according to his impression, they were intended to "hide something up," and that the money really went to a firm by the name of LOCKWOOD & Co. He declared, in this connection, that he had "never looked at the books before," which shows how much his certificate as to the company's condition was worth.

Mr. BELLOWS, Vice President of the company during the period when the subsidy was being put through, let in some light on the general question. His testimony related to STOCKWELL'S statements, and was direct and important. He said that he had urged STOCKWELL to make the sums expended in Washington, (in other words, the corruption fund of nearly a million dollars,) the basis of a special account; but he (STOCKWELL) "positively refused to do it, and then he (still referring to STOCKWELL) said that there were four ships to be built, and he would charge $100,000 on each one of them." This was exactly what was done in the case of the $200,000 fraudulently represented as an "exchange of checks" with Mr. ROACH. If any one supposes that Mr. ROACH allowed this to be done out of pure benevolence, they put a very different estimate on the shrewdness of the Great American Shipbuilder from that he would himself put upon it. The trade of dummy in business like this is both dangerous and disgraceful, and no one embarks in it, so far as is generally known, without substantial reasons, or without being worse deceived than Mr. ROACH is likely to have been.

The Vice President disclosed other intentions of STOCKWELL touching the covering up of the corruption fund. "A part of it he charged to the San Francisco agency," and "there was something about adding a dollar a ton to the price of coal on hand;" and so on. We advise our readers to look carefully at this man BELLOWS' statements about the standard of morality which he regarded as a proper one for the second officer of a great corporation to adhere to. His "duties were simply clerical." It was no part of them to report to the Directors robberies of the company's treasury, or the creation of a bribery fund of a million of dollars, or the falsification of the books of the company. Not at all. A Vice President, according to Mr. BELLOWS, is to help a President steal or bribe or lie, and go on the theory that the President will tell the Directors all about it, and that he can sneak away under the President's cloak. The exposure is a sickening one. We have little pleasure in calling our readers' attention to it. A crowd of men more worthy of respect than these gentlemen of the Pacific Mail could easily be picked from the felons' cells in Sing Sing. And the pretext under which they carried on their schemes was that they were keeping the American flag afloat over American steamers, and sustaining American industry and American commerce. But the flag will be deeply disgraced if such offenses go unwhipped of justice.

FALSE AND TRUE FRENCH LIBERALS.

The discussions which have taken place in the French Assembly on the important question of the liberty of higher education, show that even great men cannot always be depended on not to subordinate principle to considerations of interest and expediency. It is an old truth that no man is either so good or so wicked as the creed which he professes. Perfect conformity between theory and practice, between thought and action, is extremely rare; nor is this at all to be wondered at. A little experience of the things of this world teaches how difficult it is to carry out an idea to its full extent and last conclusion, and what unlooked-for obstacles are often met with in the working out of a system. There would be less of them if every man knew exactly where to draw his line of competency and limitation. To overstep it through passion or calculation is dangerous. Those who sit in judgment naturally suspect the sincerity of a man driving at an object which is not consistent with his known character and opinions. When a Republican, for instance, works for the purpose of hedging in and curtailing a common liberty, or when a supporter of absolute power rises to advocate it, a suspicion will be created that there must be something wrong. Such is the impression conveyed by two of the ablest speakers in the debate of the French Assembly on the freedom of higher education. One of them was Bishop DUPANLOUP, the foremost champion of the Catholic Church in France. None surpass him in eloquence, vigor of temperament, courage, intellectual gifts, and power of endurance. He is ever as ready for a fight as for a pastoral instruction. In the present case, he brought all his forces to bear on the side of liberty, for even an Ultramontane Bishop knows how to adapt himself to circumstances. The reports of several Ministers of Public Instruction supplied him with forcible arguments.

Compared to some other countries, in regard to general development, France has fallen off. Her intellectual standard has not risen. She has not kept pace with Germany, England, nor even Italy, in educational reforms and improvements. The State has not been willing, or has not been able, to provide the means required for the proper organization and diffusion of superior knowledge. What the State has not done Bishop DUPANLOUP asks liberty to do. To liberty and free competition in the higher walks of learning, as well as in the lower, he looks for the remedy against existing evils. He thinks that with a system based on the principle of liberty, all that is needed would soon be forthcoming—Professors, students, money, college endowments, libraries, laboratories—and he is undoubtedly right; he is right according to reason, logic, and justice. But when a man of his stamp—a lifelong supporter of the principle of authority—comes out to preach a doctrine the very reverse of that principle, it sounds strange and suspicious. People who approve of his words ask themselves whether he really means what he says. Would he support a liberal measure not directly profitable to the Church? Would he strive, out of a sense of equity, to extend the privileges for which he is contending to his adversaries, if they alone were to be benefited and the principle of liberty disinterestedly vindicated by it? There is room for doubt. The learned Bishop appears to be a type of those Liberals who love liberty conditionally, and who espouse its cause only when it serves their own interests and ends.

To a different class of equally false Liberals belongs the gentleman who answered Bishop DUPANLOUP'S speech, M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR. He is a Republican, and one of the ablest and most influential of the party; a fine speaker, with less passion and power of imagination than M. GAMBETTA, but much esteemed as a debater and a logician. Whatever may be, in general, his merits, he was not well inspired on this occasion, nor was he on the right side of the question. He objected to the proposed law on the ground that it was only calculated to give scope to the action of the Catholic Church, and to bring the rising generation within the range of its influence. If this be so—if within the Catholic Church they are better prepared for an extension of freedom than outside—it may be regretable for those outside, but it hardly becomes a Republican to argue the case in favor of restriction and monopoly. Society has a right to protect itself against dangerous and subversive doctrines; it has not the right to deprive, gratuitously, some citizens of privileges granted to others.

Professors, as it has been said, are magistrates of demonstrated truth; the question of claims to professorship resolves itself into a question of honest capacity, irrespective of Church or State. Parents, besides, will decide to whom they shall confide the education of their children, and Bishop DUPANLOUP was right when, leaving to them the final decision, he said: "The only thing we ask is the liberty to contend with our adversaries for the reward of public confidence, to be instrumental with them in elevating, through a fair competition, the intellectual forces of France." How can a Republican consistently oppose such a demand? A liberty just to one is just to all, and those are false Liberals who only support the cause of liberty when it is calculated to give power to themselves. This was emphatically asserted by M. LABOULAYE, who took a brilliant part in the discussion as reporter of the commission, and carried a vote in favor of a second reading of the proposed law. He is a type of the honest, sensible, practical Republican, a true Liberal who, like BURKE, takes for rule of his public life always to defend the freedom of others. It is to be hoped that his views may prevail at the taking of the final vote, and that the Catholic clergy may be reconciled to modern ideas by being made a sharer in the enjoyment of a common and sincere liberty.

"NO WINTER."

To the weakly or sensitive persons upon whom the cold Winter of the Western and North Atlantic States tells severely, it must seem like a fairy tale to read that there is no Winter in Southern California. It is difficult, in the midst of our Winter discomforts, to realize that in one favored part of our own Republic it seems always Summer; that when the snows cover the ground in all the northern half of the Union, fresh green grass and springing flowers mantle the soil of our "American Italy;" that while we are consuming the carefully-hoarded vegetables and fruits of Summer, the fortunate inhabitants of this new land of promise are making gardens and raising a fresh supply, and that while the farmer of these parts is doling out hay and grain to his stock, sheltered in warm barns, green fields and pastures new receive the flocks and herds of Southern California. Even in the more northern locality of San Francisco the newspapers talk about their mornings being "delightfully cool and bracing." The other day, when the thermometer was at 15° above zero at Davenport, Iowa, and 10° above at Denver, Colorado, the San Franciscans were scarcely content with a temperature which was too cold for them at 42° above zero. It is reported of one inhabitant that he sent to his less fortunate brethren in the East a December picture of his house embowered in flowers and foliage.

Under such conditions as these, it is not surprising that people, weary of the hard wrestle with life which a Northern Winter makes necessary, turn longing eyes to such genial climes as those of Southern California and Florida. The latter State is more readily reached than any part of the Pacific coast, and it is, necessarily, better known as a resort for those who wish to escape Winter. There is no Winter there. But Californians assert that there are more inducements to immigrants in their country than can be found elsewhere. The few counties known as Southern California are very large in area, their total acreage being about equal to that of the six New-England States. It is said that most of this land is arable and immediately available for agricultural purposes. The healthfulness of the region, and the facility with which crops are raised and secured would seem to make it a paradise for farmers. The plaintive call of California for years has been, "Give us more population." The principal reason why immigration has not flowed into the country is that it seems so far off. It takes a considerable sum of money to go to any part of California. To move a family, with all its needful luggage, is a formidable undertaking, under the most favorable conditions. To cross the continent is such a grave matter that men of slender means think twice before they undertake the journey. Even the charm of perennial Summer and "strawberries all the year round" will not always entice the emigrant who is debating where to settle. Therefore, our bleak hillsides and snowy fields are not yet depopulated.

Nevertheless, it is a comfort for those who sometimes feel crowded here to reflect that there is so much room elsewhere in the Republic. Possibly, those fortunate people who will early occupy the land may get the best of it; but the prospect of the region covered, as it must eventually be, with a dense population, large towns and cities, and permanent evidences of material progress, is an inspiring one. Little by little the intervening spaces of the Republic are filled by the increasing population of the country. The rising tide of life spreads far to the West and South, and before long it must flow into the sunny valleys, and cover the fertile plains of the fair domain by the Pacific. No other country but ours embraces within its proper limits such an infinite variety of climate and natural productions of the soil. From New-England to Santa Barbara is not, after all, such a vast distance; but the difference between their essential characteristics is as wide as the distance between the equator and the rigorous North. Both are within comparatively easy reach of the home-seeking stranger, and both belong to the land we call our own.

PATHS TO INDEPENDENCE.

"Aim," wrote Junius to WOODFALL, when he refused all pecuniary compensation for his famous letters, "at an independence, solid, however small. No man can be happy or even honest without it." However much people may demur to the last of the above quoted sentences, they are not likely to call in question the sound sense of the first. It has been well observed that mistakes in life are errors so deplorable that they don't do to think about, and, in truth, ruminating upon them in most cases tends merely to impair such energy as is left. But although there is little use in dwelling on our own blunders when the power of repairing them is past, there is much in very closely scanning those of other people with a view to avoiding the rocks on which they have been wrecked. Of the men who are left free to choose their own path in life, the majority of those who fail to secure what Junius held absolutely important, do so through error of judgment in making a wrong estimate of their capacities. What hundreds of men do we see who evidently mistook their vocation, only to discover the horrid fact too late. In none is this more painfully patent than in those who pursue literature as a calling. Persons who fancy that they recognize in themselves a power of the pen such as will actually enable them to gain a livelihood by it, will do wisely to ponder over that letter which, in January, 1823, CHARLES LAMB addressed to his friend BERNARD BARTON. LAMB'S letters abundantly prove how bitterly he felt the irksomeness of being chained to a desk in the office of the East India Company, but when his friend BARTON—a man of rare and highly-recognized literary ability—who was condemned to a similar uncongenial drudgery, intimated an intention of releasing himself from his yoke, LAMB thundered a remonstrance:

"Throw yourself, my dear Sir, from the steep Tarpeian rock, slapdash, headlong, upon iron spikes! If you have but five consolatory minutes between the desk and the bed, make much of them, and live a century in them, rather than turn slave to the booksellers. I have known many authors want for bread. I have known some starved, some to go mad, one dear friend literally dying in a workhouse. Oh! you know not, may you never know, the miseries of subsisting by authorship."

The fate of the unfortunate German who, on Christmas Day, hanged himself in his attic, brings forcibly home the value of this advice. This poor man had earned a scanty and precarious subsistence for some time by contributing to German newspapers, and latterly by giving lessons in languages; but gradually his pupils fell away, his penury was aggravated by increasing failure of sight, and he felt deeply humiliated by owing his subsistence to the charity of a landlord too generous to eject him. The very mirth and jollity all around last Friday served, no doubt, only to aggravate his misery; and, brooding over it in the desolate seclusion of his garret, his mind lost its balance, and he was induced to hurry his departure from a world which he had found all too hard.

There are hundreds of men who write admirably, but they can only write that for which there is a very limited demand, and may scarcely get bread. It is not enough for a man who lives by his pen to write well, for it is even more essential to be able to write what many people like to read. Although literary merit of a superior and popular order meets in this country with liberal reward, there has not for a long time been wanting a large class of writers who, as well-to-do literary men know to their serious cost, are always out at elbows. In a letter written so long ago as November, 1803, JEFFERSON refers to this subject:

"I have duly received," he writes, "the volume on the claims of literature, and have read with satisfaction the many reflections it contains on the condition of the respectable class of literary men. The efforts for their relief, made by a society of private citizens, are truly readable, but they are, as you justly observe, but a palliation of an evil, the cure of which calls for all the wisdom and the means of the nation. On the revival of letters learning became the universal favorite. All the efforts of society were directed to the increase of learning, and the inducements of respect, ease, and profit were held up for its encouragement. To these inducements were added the powerful fascinations of great cities. These circumstances have long since produced an overcharge in the class of competitors for learned occupation, and great distress among the supernumerary candidates, and the more so that their habits of life have disqualified them for re-entering the laboring class. Among the ancients the redundance of population was sometimes checked by exposing infants. To the modern America has offered a more humane resource. Many who cannot find employment in Europe accordingly come here. Those who can labor do well for the most part. Of the learned class of emigrants, a small portion find employments analogous to their talents. But many fail. Although we have in the old countries of Europe the lesson of their experience to warn us, yet I am not satisfied we shall have the firmness and wisdom to profit by it. The general desire of men to live by their heads rather than their hands, and the strong allurements of great cities to those who have any turn for dissipation, threaten to make them here, as in Europe, the sinks of voluntary misery."

In another portion of the letter he expresses the opinion that "the greatest evils of populous society spring from the vicious distribution of its members among the occupations called for," and that "when by a blind concourse particular occupations are ruinously overcharged, and others left in want of hands, the national authorities can do much toward restoring the equilibrium." But while the rest of his remarks would apply as well to 1874 as 1803, we fear that the opinion on this point does not. The "equilibrium" can only be restored by young men and their parents having the good sense to recognize the line best suited to their capacities. The callings which all save geniuses will do well to avoid for the present are those of a clerk and a man of literature.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor Elect of New-York:

Permit me to say that the hopes of many almost hopeless people are placed on you. They take courage from their belief that you possess energy, honesty, and a just pride in the growth and prosperity of the City over which you are soon to preside.

During the early part of this year your venerable predecessor, in a letter to the "Senate Committee" having reference to the Brooklyn Bridge, gave utterance to these most appropriate words: "It is for the interest of New-York to provide all the means in her power to facilitate the increase of population, and do nothing to diminish it." These sterling sentiments, thus expressed, so electrified me that I was encouraged to write him a letter, hoping to enlist his interest and official influence in favor of rapid transit for New-York, than which there is, there can be, no subject of more vital importance, not only to its growth and prosperity, but to its very existence as a Metropolitan City.

I appealed to him by the memory of De Witt Clinton, by the imperishable record of the vast and incalculable benefit that great man had been to his State, to place himself, with all his energy and influence, in the van of this much-needed improvement. I employed many earnest words and arguments to win him to the side of progress. But they were of no effect. They utterly failed to excite interest or arouse ambition. Alas! for New-York. Our late Mayor did not seem to comprehend that there was anything above Fourteenth street deserving his attention. To him the City's northern boundary appeared fixed at that point, and nothing was able to erase the impression. He has passed away, but no beneficent and far-reaching policy remains to keep his memory green or win the gratitude of a long-suffering people. As a New-Yorker, I love to feel a sentiment of pride in the State of my birth, in the City of my habitation, in the intelligence and enterprise of my fellow-citizens. But to what do the facts of the last ten years most emphatically testify? They show the least material progress (considering our ability and opportunities) of any civilized country. They bear witness to our consummate folly in driving away population and wealth from our midst, leaving our means of transit as inconvenient as possible, by talking like parrots, instead of acting like men, and by enduring and suffering like slaves. Mr. Mayor, I can hardly trust myself to an expression of the disgust I feel when I read the fulsome speeches that are sometimes made in public about "The Empire City," "The Great Metropolis," "The Grand Emporium," "the wonderful progress," &c., &c., *ad nauseam.* Fooled and beguiled by these expressions which, I doubt not, are often ironical, we continue to hug our delusions, and so New-York has come to be a "stifled city." The selfish, criminal policy of the men who have ruled us for years, has arrested our progress. New-Jersey and Long Island prosper at our expense. The villages on the Jersey shore have become important, rich, growing, and attractive cities. Brooklyn has grown with rapid strides, and when the bridge is finished there will be a new impulse to draw our people away. Rapid transit on Manhattan Island would immediately kindle new life here, and send it through a circuit sweeping far beyond the State. New-York demands that no antagonistic interest shall further interfere with the attainment of rapid transit. The people wish it. Why can they not have it? What miserable excuse can be framed for denying the boon they ask? I have no faith that rapid transit for us will become an accomplished fact except by the intervention of, or aid by, the City. If the people had a chance to vote on this question they would show a unanimity so startling that there would no longer be any tolerance of delay. Our life and prosperity, present and future, are bound up in rapid transit. Why should not the people, who will be blessed and benefited by it build it? There is no reason why they should not. There are a thousand why they should. "Oh!" say the croakers, the old fogies, the self-interested, "Rapid transit must not be built by the City. It would not do at all. Corruption, corruption! No honest men left." And so the City dwarfs! And so the world beholds and pities us for our cowardice and folly. The Erie Canal was built by the State and Clinton was its inspiration. Oh! that these too trying times would raise up such a man! Was the canal a success? Is not New-York what it is because of its existence? We have a Croton Aqueduct, a Central Park. They were built by the City. Have they ruined it? Have they proved so disastrous to our welfare that it would be well to hand them over to private monopoly? God forbid! They are our glory and our pride, and we shall be truly blessed when rapid transit is accomplished in the same way and by the same means. Ten fruitless years have gone by and still we hesitate. We cannot afford to tarry longer. New-York must advance or retrograde. Which shall it be? You will soon be our Municipal chief. You will carry with you a vast responsibility for good or ill to the City we love. Will you not nobly, bravely, triumphantly lead us on to greatness and prosperity. Very respectfully,

J. W. CLOWES.

No. 597 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor Elect of New-York:

We do most cordially and emphatically indorse the sentiments expressed in this paper, and ask you to give it your most earnest attention and consideration. Very respectfully,

George Hoffman, No. 599 Fifth avenue.
D. C. Wilcox, No. 290 Madison avenue.
C. F. Chickering, No. 609 Fifth avenue.
Jos. D. Wilcox, No. 73 Worth street.
W. H. Appleton, No. 551 Broadway.
A. V. Frost, No. 567 Broadway.
H. D. Atwater, No. 550 Broadway.
J. W. Miles, No. 550 Broadway.
Samuel Shethar, No. 548 Broadway.
Ed. A. Nichols, No. 548 Broadway.
J. Romaine Brown, No. 1,220 Broadway.
H. F. Livingston, No. 258 Madison avenue.
Charles A. Schemerhorn, No. 125 West Fifty-third street.
Austin Flint, M. D., No. 603 Fifth avenue.
S. Hawk, No. 5 East Forty-eighth street.
George Opdyke, No. 579 Fifth avenue.
[illegible] No. 19 Fifth avenue.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND THE MESSAGE.

HOW THE INFORMATION MAY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED AND DISTORTED IN THE TELLING OF IT—THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY—THE PUBLIC DEBT PROBABLY DECREASED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The *Evening Star* has the following editorial statement relative to the Associated Press dispatch foreshadowing the President's Message: "Now, we recollect distinctly that the agents here of the two general press associations, in their foreshadowing of points in the President's Message, said that their information was derived from friends of the President who had conversed with them freely after he had completed his Message, and it was, therefore, reasonably to be inferred that what he had said privately would find a public utterance in his message; and we know from careful inquiry this morning that the President had nothing to do with the shaping of the foreshadowings, nor did he superinduce any publication whatever, nor did any person connected with the Executive Mansion, or with the Cabinet know, of any publication to be made, much less prepare an abstract of the message in advance of its transmission to Congress." However the press agents got information of the President's recommendations so as to make abstracts which were in the main correct, the fact appears to be that the agents themselves wrote the dispatches which they sent. Both abstracts were about the same length. Both agents undoubtedly got their information from the same source, and their accounts agreed in most points, but the Cuban affair was stated a little more belligerently by the Associated Press agent than by any other writer. The whole case is, in a nut-shell: Two persons are told the same thing concerning a paragraph in the President's Message; they undertake to convey the information to others; the account which one gives is found to agree with the Message; the other account is different; it must be plain, therefore, that both were correctly informed, but that one failed to repeat correctly that which was told him. If all persons who give information to Washington correspondents were to be held responsible for the errors which the correspondents make in sending their reports away, there would be found in this capital a large army of unhappy people. In the case in question the mistake of a correspondent has been charged as an offense upon his informant, whoever he was, and that is all there is to it.

MR. SCHUMACKER AND PACIFIC MAIL.

The evidence connecting John C. Schumacker with the Pacific Mail swindle has created considerable surprise in Washington. For the last two or three days almost every man with a remarkable mustache has been under mental surveillance, but somehow the name of Schumacker was not spoken. It is now recalled that there has been a great intimacy between Schumacker and Parsons. They have been much together, it is said, and on very familiar terms, and everybody now explains this intimacy on the principle of a "fellow-feeling," and Mr. Schumacker was a member of the Forty-first Congress, but not of the last Congress which passed the increased subsidy. He is a member of this Congress. Irwin's carefully worded denial does not include him in its terms. He lives at the Arlington Hotel, and has been in request to-day by people who are willing to print his explanation. He left for New York on the last day before adjournment for the holidays, and has not been seen here since.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will, since to-morrow is a *dies non*, be issued on Saturday. It is likely to show but little decrease of the debt for the month of December, and possibly there will be instead a slight increase.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ALLEGED SMUGGLING ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The matter of transportation of goods in bond from Canada to the United States, as well as of domestic goods passing through Canada in transit, having been fully discussed by the Treasury officials, including Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Maine, on the part of the Government, and Mr. J. D Hayes on the part of the various railways, a mutual understanding has been developed that no smuggling in cars has been carried on to any extent, and that the interest of the Government is identical with that of the railway companies. The facts that their entire through traffic depends upon their good faith with the Government, and that every employe understands his position to depend upon his fidelity to the company's interest, render smuggling in cars next to an impossibility, and, therefore, the Government will relax its stringent orders, and the traffic will continue without any further interruption other than what the safety of the department demands.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

On the 15th of January the Board of Civil Service Examiners in the Interior Department will hold a public competitive examination for the purpose of filling one or more vacancies in the grade of Third Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office. This examination will be held in strict accordance with the civil service rules, and will be open to all who file application before the 5th prox.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander B. B. Taylor is detached from the command of the Wachusett, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander Frank Wilder, Lieut. A. B. Wycoff, Masters William A. Hadden, and E. M. Hughes, Ensign W. H. E. Masser, Surgeon George W. Woods, Assistant Surgeon James W. Buell, Chief Engineer Albert Aston, and Cadet Engineer A. V. Zane, J. R. Edwards and George B. Ransom, from the Wachusett, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates from the Dictator, and granted leave of absence.

THE REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $5 7,503; receipts for the month ending to-day, $3,984,630; for the fiscal year to date, $53,273,439. The Customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 26 were as follows: New-York, $1,031,208 89; Boston, $165,209 99; Philadelphia, $84,992 41; Baltimore, $37,116 10; New-Orleans, for week ending the 19th, $30,569 95; San Francisco, for week ending the 19th, $100,262 64.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE—THE CONVENTION CALLED FOR JAN. 20—GOOD FEELING AND CONFIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The Republican State Committee met at the United States Hotel, in this city, to-night, and decided to call the convention to nominate State officers on Wednesday, the 20th of January, and it will be held in Music Hall, New-Haven. Nearly all the districts of the State were reported in the committee, and a number of leading Republicans were present. The reports generally were flattering, showing that there is a prevailing disposition to make the campaign an active one, and a confident belief that with energetic and harmonious work the State can be redeemed. The expression was unanimously in favor of the renomination of Hon. Henry B. Harrison for Governor, and it was stated that he would probably accept. The positive declination of Col. Waite, of Norwich, to accept a renomination for Lieutenant Governor was announced. Gen. Hawley and others addressed the meeting, which was in all respects a most satisfactory and encouraging one.

THE CITY'S LAW BUSINESS.

From the Evening Mail.

Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith explains to Mayor Vance the reasons why the former has been obliged to employ so many lawyers to assist him in the conduct of suits for or against the City. The practice is one which has been sanctioned by precedent, yet Mr. Smith says that hereafter it will be discontinued, though an exception should be made as regards what are known as "the Ring cases," in which he seconds the suggestion of the Mayor that the Corporation Counsel should have the benefit of the advice and co-operation of such lawyers as Judge John K. Porter and George Ticknor Curtis, "whose power and disposition to advance the litigations are demonstrated on the records of this office in their opinions and briefs filed by my predecessor, and which I have had repeated occasion to examine." There is no doubt that Mr. Smith will do his whole duty in this class of cases, as in all others coming within his jurisdiction. He is a hard worker, a careful and painstaking lawyer, and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties.

TROUBLE IN THE MINING REGIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE MINERS AND THE COAL OPERATORS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LATTER—GENERAL REDUCTION OF WAGES FOR THE YEAR 1875—A STRIKE IMMINENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Dec. 31.—Ever since the meeting of the coal combination in New-York recently, when it was agreed to reduce the miners' and laborers' wages between ten and fifteen per cent. in all the coal fields of this State, there has been a feeling of dissatisfaction among the working men in this immediate region, which embraces the Hazleton, Upper Lehigh, and Beaver Meadow fields. Less uneasiness was felt by the miners, as it was generally believed no reduction would be made in the basis. The men have been doomed to disappointment, however, by the events of yesterday and to-day. The result of the Match Chunk meeting of yesterday showed the miners what they had to expect from the operators, and they prepared themselves accordingly. This morning a convention was held by the miners, representative delegations being present from all the districts of the middle coal fields. The main object of the conference was to complete a satisfactory schedule of wages for the opening year.

Upon the organization of the convention Richard Williams, Audenried; Richard Victor, Stockton; Hugh McGarey, Jeddesville; Joseph McGinty, Ebervale; and Charles S. Boyle, Jeddo, were appointed to meet the operators' delegates, to discuss the subject of wages. They were also instructed in relation to the manner in which certain kind of mining work is executed at different mines in this part of the anthracite district. The delegates were particularly in favor of demanding a just equivalent for special work, or labor which has been furnished without pay.

Shortly after the convention was held the Miners' Committee met the operators at the Central Hotel. The Chairman, Gen. A. Pardee, stated that the purpose of the meeting was to settle the wages and rates for mining in some amicable manner, but the depression of the coal trade rendered it necessary to lower the basis. Dr. E. B. Linderman then presented the following proposition, which was adopted by the operators, but not voted upon by the Mining Committee:

Resolved, That the operators of Lehigh region offer to their men the following rate of wages for 1875, viz.: For outside labor, a fixed rate for the year from $8 to $9 per week; pattern men, $9 60 per week; boys and slate-pick rs, ten per cent. off the wages of 1874. When the price of coal is $5 on board at Elizabethport or Port Johnson, for inside laborers, $9 90 to $10 80 per week; miners' wages by the day, $12 60 per week; for cutting coal, fifteen per cent. off the price paid in 1874; for all yardage work, fifteen per cent off the price of 1874 for similar work. When extra allowances are to be made the price shall be by judging the price paid in 1874 for work of a similar character, and fifteen per cent. off. The above wages, except the outside, shall advance or decline at the rate of ten per cent. for every dollar or fraction of a dollar advance or decline in the price of coal at Elizabeth or Port Johnson, as named, as reported monthly by the Lehigh Coal Exchange at New York.

Resolved, That when work at the mines is resumed it shall be with the distinct understanding that if any difficulty as to wages or any other matter should arise between an operator and any of his employes, which cannot be arranged by the parties interested, the difficulty shall be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, and, pending the decision, work shall not cease on account of said difficulty.

After the adoption of the resolutions, further action was postponed until Monday, Jan. 11. In the meantime all mining operations will be stopped in the Middle Coal Fields, pending the settlement of the troubles. This afternoon the operators held a conference with closed doors. It is learned, however, that it was determined to enforce the reduction under all circumstances. The miners assembled in mass meeting in the hall of the Sons of America, and resolved that the action of the mining companies was unwarranted and outrageous. It was not decided to strike immediately, but a prominent member of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and some members of the Miners' Committee that waited upon operators, state that the end will be a most determined and disastrous strike. The operators assert that they are compelled to reduce the wages to allow themselves a reasonable profit on coal, the prices of which will be lowered $1 a ton after Jan. 1. After the coal now mined is shipped from the region, no more will be transported until the present trouble is adjusted. There are some 8,000 men out of employment here, but there is no destitution, and everything is orderly and quiet.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer continues decidedly high, with clear and cold weather in New-England, the Middle States, and the lake region. Rain prevails in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with north or east winds and lower temperature. The barometer has fallen slightly in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, with partly cloudy weather, a slight rise of temperature, and easterly and southerly winds. Cloudiness has increased in the Northwest, with southerly winds, a slight rise of temperature, and less pressure.

The Ohio River has risen five feet at Cincinnati and fallen five feet and a half at Pittsburg. The Cumberland and Lower Mississippi Rivers have risen, and the Monongahela has fallen rapidly.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Western Tennessee, generally cloudy and cold weather will continue, with light rain, easterly winds, veering to southerly in the Western Gulf, and slight changes in the barometer.

For New-England, continued cold and generally clear weather, with westerly winds backing to southerly, and continued high barometer.

For the Middle States, cold and generally clear weather during the day, with variable winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, and slowly falling barometer, followed by cloudy weather and rising temperature.

For the lake region and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, with easterly or southerly winds, a slight rise in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the North-west, generally cloudy weather, rising temperature, south-east or south-west winds, and falling barometer, followed by snow in the Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy.

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	19°	18°	3:30 P. M.	33°	18°
6 A. M.	21°	10°	6 P. M.	29°	15°
9 A. M.	23°	9°	9 P. M.	28°	14°
12 M.	26°	12°	12 P. M.	31°	10°

Average temperature yesterday..... 13¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 26¾

MR. JOHN HARPER'S RESIDENCE PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

At 12:25 o'clock yesterday, a fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story brown-stone mansion, No. 234 Fifth-avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-seventh street, occupied by Mr. John Harper, Sr., member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers. The fire originated in a defective flue between the basement and first floor, and rapidly spread beneath the beams and into the "deadening" of the side walls. The alarm was first received at the upper station of the Fire Insurance Patrol in Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue. The firemen of the patrol were speedily on the ground, under command of Capt. Tooker, and succeeded in saving a quantity of valuable pictures and carpets. The first call, as received at the Fire Head-quarters, brought out Engine Companies Nos. 14, 26, 16, and 19, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 13 and 7. By this time the fire had spread through the first floor, and was rapidly eating its way into the second floor. Chief Engineer Bates sent out a second alarm, which brought out Engine Companies Nos. 21, 34, and 5. After an hour of hard work, the fire was subdued. In order to completely extinguish the flames the firemen were compelled to cut into the flooring and injure the building. The loss on furniture is estimated at $1,500, which is insured for $5,000 in the Hanover Company. The building is damaged $5,000; insured in the London and Liverpool Globe Company for $15,000, and in the Broadway Company for $5,000. Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was present with a large force of Police, and rendered efficient service in keeping back the crowd which gathered around the scene of the fire.

At the time when the flames were first discovered, Mr. John Harper, the owner of the house, was in his bed, to which he has been confined for some time past. In this condition he was removed to an adjoining house on Fifth avenue, where he received every attention that could be rendered. Notwithstanding his age and ill health, Mr. Harper is said to have suffered no severe results from his sudden exposure.

At a late hour last evening a TIMES reporter called at his residence, and was informed that he was sleeping quietly, and had, to all appearances, recovered from the shock and excitement of the day.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. ROUSBY'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Monday evening, Mr. Maurice Grau, who, with the co-operation of Mr. C. A. Chizzola, directs the fortunes of the Lyceum Theatre, will introduce to the American public Mrs. Rousby. Mr. Grau has just returned from Europe, and as the engagement of the lady is the result of a sojourn abroad extending over six months and divided between the principal cities of the Old World, it is fair to presume that his choice of a new artist to make known to the United States was effected after abundant comparison and reflection. That Mr. Maurice Grau has judgment and taste needs no fresh affirmation, for it was thanks to him that Signor Salvini and Herr Rubinstein visited this country, and it is to him, moreover, that we shall soon be indebted for a brief series of performances by Mme. Ristori. The mere fact of Mrs. Rousby's engagement, then, augurs well for her success, and when it is borne in mind that she made a most favorable impression in London, and that she is very popular throughout England, we cannot see how stronger recommendations could with reason be demanded. A lengthened biographical sketch of Mrs. Rousby need not be given in this place. It is, however, worth while saying that Mr. Grau's newest artist was discovered in a provincial town of Great Britain about five years ago, by Mr. Tom Taylor and Dr. Doran; that these gentlemen were struck by her beauty and talent, and that they induced her to appear in the metropolis. Mrs. Rousby performed in "Axe and Crown," an historical drama, written expressly for her by Mr. Tom Taylor, and the piece had a long run. The same work has been fixed upon as a medium for Mrs. Rousby's début in this City, and Mr. George Clarke and a strong company having been secured to support her, and new scenery and costumes having been provided, it is clear that the representation will not be wanting in any of the details of a strong and symmetrical entertainment. The sale of seats for Mrs. Rousby's representations is now in progress, and its briskness indicates considerable desire on the part of the public to watch the lady's first steps on the American stage.

THE HIPPODROME.

The pantomime of "Blue Beard" and the Chinese pageant entitled "A Fête at Pekin" are to be withdrawn from the programme of the Hippodrome after the expiration of the present week, and will make way for some new attractions. The precise character of the latter is not as yet bodied forth, but it may be asserted with safety that they will embrace novel and startling features. Three performances are advertised for to-day, the doors opening at 10 A. M.

THE COLD WEATHER.

LOW TEMPERATURE IN CANADA AND NEW-ENGLAND.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 31.—At 7 o'clock this morning, at Parry Sound, Ontario, the thermometer indicated 35° below zero; at Orella, 31° below; at Ottawa, 29° below; at Brockville, 16° below; at Kingston, 10° below; at Toronto, 6° below; at Montreal, 17° below; at Quebec, 18° below, and at Halifax, zero.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—There was another wave of intense cold throughout New-England last night. The mercury at points in New-Hampshire fell to 30° below zero.

THE HUDSON RIVER CLOSING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The weather is intensely cold, and for the first time this Winter the ice on the river at this point is fast. The Daniel S. Miller left here to-night, for New-York, but she will experience great difficulty in getting through. After to-morrow navigation to this point will be permanently closed for the season.

KING KALAKAUA'S DEPARTURE.

King Kalakaua and suite left the City yesterday morning by the 10:15 train for New-Bedford, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Before leaving the Windsor Hotel Alderman Gilon, on behalf of the Municipality, tendered him a farewell, and expressed the hope that the King would return to his kingdom with pleasant reminiscences of his visit. The King in reply said: "I assure you I have been gratified and pleased beyond all expectation. Believe me, I return with regret, and shall keep to the last day of my life the pleasantest remembrances of this visit, and the heartiest gratitude for the hospitality shown me by your citizens."

A LETTER FROM A DONKEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it true, as has been extensively asserted, that much of THE TIMES stock is owned by friends of Mr. Beecher, and that this circumstance has much to do in determining the course of your paper in the discussion of the great scandal and its collaterals? Either this, or strong prejudice against Mr. Tilton, or in favor of Mr. Beecher, does seem to be the only satisfactory explanation of the course of THE TIMES and tone of its articles on this subject. Where now are the burning indignation, the keen sarcasm, the sledge-hammer blows, not long ago so unceasingly and successfully directed against wickedness in high places, of which THE TIMES boasted much and boasted long, and for which it received, and was justly entitled to, the unqualified praise and admiration of the world, to say nothing of the large increase in its circulation and material prosperity? What aroused THE TIMES and spurred it on in its bold and aggressive warfare against wrong then? Was it love of justice and right? So the world decided at the time. But that decision may be reversed or confirmed by its course in the suit of a poor, outraged, and ruined man against one of large means, vast influence, dazzling abilities, and unparalleled audacity.

Once Mr. Beecher had my confidence and esteem—yea, love—beyond that of any other public man. But my idol is broken. I am free to say I regard Mr. Beecher as guilty, and Mr. Tilton as a fearfully wronged man, and in this case entitled to the sympathy and support of all men who love justice and fair play, but who is in danger of being utterly crushed by the overwhelming influence of the most gifted and stupendous hypocrite of modern times. I do not expect this to be published, though I do not fear to shoulder the responsibility of it; but I send it as a very feeble expression of the feelings of very many men, some of whom are constant readers of your paper. I myself having taken it and read it from the issue of its first number, more than twenty years ago, but have never felt toward it before as I do now. "*Fiat justitia, et ruat cœlum.*"

W. DORLON.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM.

Joseph B. Varnum, a well-known lawyer of this City, died yesterday morning, at Astoria, Long Island, after a protracted illness. Mr. Varnum was born in the District of Columbia, and was a grandson of Gen. Varney. He graduated at Yale College in 1838, and was admitted to the New-York Bar in 1840. He was elected to a seat in the Legislature in 1845, 1849, 1851, and 1857, and was on one occasion selected as Speaker of the Assembly. He was a member of the Common Council of New-York at one time, and was nominated as Commissioner of Jurors by the late Mayor Havemeyer, but did not fill the office. He was fifty-six years of age.

THE PORTLAND, (ME.) ROBBERY.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 31.—No clue to the robbers of the County Treasurer's office has yet been discovered. A reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the money has been offered by the authorities.

SOUTHERN INVESTIGATIONS.

LOUISIANA.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BY A WHITE LEAGUE LEADER—OBJECTS, STRENGTH, AND COMPOSITION OF THE ORGANIZATION—THE FIGHT OF SEPT. 14.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—At 11:15 o'clock the Congressional Committee reassembled in a room of the United States Circuit Court. A large number of spectators were present. The first witness called was Gen. F. N. Ogden, who said: I am commanding officer of the White League in this city. The object and purposes of the White League are clearly defined in their constitution. [The constitution was here submitted and read.]

Witness continued: Our organization is simply for defensive purposes. The condition of affairs in Louisiana called for such an organization. It was established in July, 1874, and we called it a White League because we could only rely upon white people in our condition. With political offices we have nothing to do. In the City of New-Orleans our roll will call from 2,500 to 2,800 men. I have organized out of these two regiments of infantry and one of artillery. We have officers for these regiments. Gov. Penn authorized me to organize a Militia when he was Acting Governor. I was under Gov. Penn's orders on the 14th of September. Some of the organization now are armed; I can't say how many, as I have not received my reports. We have no artillery, only what we made ourselves for the 14th of September. Some of the arms captured on the 14th of September were captured by parties outside of my command. Those immediately under my command took none of the captured guns. Some of those outside parties who took the guns have since reported, and claim to be members of the White League. I don't know the strength of the League in the parishes.

To Mr. Phelps—Immediately on the organization of the League it assumed a military character. We had no armory. The guns held by the members of the Crescent City White League were obtained by themselves. We have had very irregular meetings since the 14th of September. We have other companies who, I see, meet often. I have issued no orders since the 14th of September regarding drill. Officers of companies attend to that. I sometimes prevented drill. We have no armories that I know of. The League has not met lately for discussion. The last meeting was about two weeks ago. I then called a meeting of the Crescent City White League Club. The meeting was to get funds to pay the expenses of a procession held after the election. We also passed resolutions of non-interference with the Returning Board. This club was really only a club of the League organization. Our club has taken no political steps since the 14th of September. We passed no resolutions hinting that any member should discharge any negro who voted the Republican ticket. We had no pledge that anybody should vote any particular ticket. Before the election I summoned my staff and a few other gentlemen to take steps to police the city. On the 3d of November I divided my command into three divisions—one under the command of Col. Behan, another under Col. Gwynn, and a third under Major ——. They were to place fifteen men near each poll to prevent disturbances. I did this because I was told that measures would be taken to create a quarrel. The Leagues in the State are not under my command, though I believe they would obey me if I issued orders. There is no federal or central organization. I believe a League existed in one of the northern parishes of the State before in New-Orleans. I don't know that any Republican is a member of our club. A gentleman who was in the Federal army fell in with us on the 14th of September. New-Orleans is not as prosperous in business as heretofore. The decline of prosperity in New-Orleans is owing to our administrations. Some of our trade with Texas has been taken away by St. Louis; don't know whether the loss of our Texas trade is the cause of the decline; my men informed me that many colored men voted the Conservative ticket at the election; many colored men came to me for protection from Republicans after the election, and I gave it to them.

To Mr. Potter—I put out men on election day to prevent disturbance, as anything of the kind would be construed into intimidation. The organization grew out of the condition of our affairs here. Our people were in terror of the Metropolitan Police, who committed outrages and were sent out into the parishes to execute the orders of usurpation. The Metropolitan Brigade were all armed; they turned out on the streets and drilled with arms. There was a negro militia company. I heard there was a Black League, but never saw it.

To Mr. Foster—On the 14th September we went out on the streets to get arms belonging to us that were on board a ship. The Police were on the levee, and as we were going to get arms I was informed of the advance of the Police. Then I formed my line of battle. The White League was not an organization formed for the purpose of helping the Democratic Party. We helped both parties in preserving peace. The meeting held that day demanded the abdication of the Government. I was acting in concert with the people. One of the purposes of the organization on the morning of the 14th was to get these arms. The League did not know my purposes. I acted not with the Committee of Seventy, but with a committee of citizens. My purpose that morning was a peaceful one.

To Mr. Potter—We surrendered the State-house.

To Col. Brooks—During Penn's Governorship the city was perfectly quiet. Politics are pretty much divided on the color line. We made efforts to gain over some of the colored vote, but used no intimidation. If the Federal Government had not interfered we would have had perfect quiet here. During the few days of the Penn Government I do not believe it would have been prudent for a man to express sympathy with the Kellogg Government on account of the excitement.

Gen. Ogden was asked, on the conclusion of his evidence, by Mr. Potter to furnish the names of the negro men who called on him for protection, which he did.

Gen. Sheridan and staff arrived here last night.

James Lewis, colored, late City Administrator, testified that he was acquainted with the condition of the colored people politically. They are Republicans. Don't think you can find ten out of a hundred who are Democrats. More voted the Democratic ticket this election than before. Several reasons are assigned for the cause of the change in their vote, but I believe the principal one is that they were afraid of losing their situations. There was no secret organization among the colored people. Knew of no reason why the whites should have feared negro violence. Never saw colored men drilling who did not belong to the Militia. There are only about half a dozen Democratic negroes in the Third Ward. There were about fifteen in the procession from the Seventh Ward. Colored Democratic clubs existed upon paper, not in reality; do not think there was a Democratic club consisting of fifteen men in the city at any time; think about 1,800 voted the Conservative ticket. Some of them told me they voted the Republican ticket wrapped up in a Conservative ticket for fear of being detected. Believed some few of them were rewarded with appointments. It is said that many whites, who, if they had been allowed to exercise their political views, would have voted the Republican ticket. There were squads of citizens at every polling place whose presence intimidated them.

Capt. Jeffries, of Rapides Parish, testified that the election in Alexandria passed off quietly; there was a company of United States Infantry encamped in the square, and squads of soldiers were sent to four polling places in the parish the day preceding the election. Major Bollinger told me he had instructions to furnish troops whenever required by the Republican Party. Six boxes were thrown out by the Returning Board. Mr. Ray entered a protest against five boxes in the parish. There is no secret organization in Rapides Parish. I addressed the colored people by invitation. Twenty-seven colored men on my plantation voted the Conservative ticket. There was no intimidation. A Federal officer told me it was the quietest election he ever saw. The colored people voted the Conservative ticket because of the inefficiency of the present officials. We promised them protection in all their rights if we were successful in the campaign. There is a strong attachment between the colored man and his old master. About 150 white and 400 colored persons in the parish abstained from voting. The Supervisor of Registration told me several times that the election was a fair one.

Messrs. G. W. Stafford and John Prescott, of Rapides Parish, were examined, their testimony substantially corroborating the statements of Capt. Jeffries. G. Y. Kelso, of Rapides Parish, was also before the committee. He is a colored State Senator. He said there was intimidation by threats to discharge. They did not have a Republican meeting in the parish on account of the bad feeling against them and the fear that they would be broken up by violence. The committee then adjourned to meet at the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel at 8 o'clock P. M.

B. R. Forman, a member of the Returning Board of 1872, testified substantially as follows: Am practicing law here in New-Orleans, where I have resided since January, 1866. Was a member of the White League organization from its inception; the object of the organization was protection and self-defence exclusively; it was not its object to overthrow the Kellogg Government. The negroes were organized a long time in black leagues, and drilled as military companies at night. All the Kellogg Militia were negroes, armed with the most improved guns, drilled nightly, and paraded the public streets, sometimes taking possession of the public squares and driving ladies and children out of them. On one occasion the negro Militia took possession of Coliseum place, drove his and his neighbors' children away, and occupied it all the afternoon drunk and disorderly, and then broke into a drug store in the vicinity where ladies and children resorted for soda water, drove them out, took possession of the establishment, and broke things up generally. The owner vainly endeavored to get them out. This was but a sample case of what was frequently occurring.

The Metropolitan Police are used almost solely as a political engine, are armed with Winchester rifles and drilled as soldiers, and instead of being a protection to the citizens and their property were used for purposes of intimidation, and were guilty of frequent acts of violence for political objects. The force was composed largely of negroes, and this, with the Black League and the negro militia, made the condition of affairs dangerous to the white people. Negroes are fond of whisky, and will drink to excess, and when in this condition they are easily excited, and their imagination wrought upon by the designing white Republicans who control them. This condition of affairs caused great apprehension and uneasiness, and led to the formation of the White League, who proceeded to arm themselves as best they could; the Kellogg Police undertook to disarm the white men by force; the guns so taken were private property; one lot, eighty guns, was taken out of a wagon on the public street and some other out of a gun store; when our people found the right guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States to keep and bear arms was violated by the Kellogg usurpation, they were greatly exasperated; a consignment of arms on the steamer Mississippi belonging to the White League was guarded by Police to prevent the owners getting possession of them; this increased the excitement and the people determined to have these arms at every hazard; so far as a majority of the League was concerned, they had no purpose but to take the property of which they had been robbed; many hoped an opportunity would occur to overthrow the Kellogg usurpation, but the subject had had never been discussed or resolved upon in the League. On the 14th of September the White League assembled, in pursuance of orders, and were moving toward the place where the arms were—on the steam-ship—when they were met and fired upon by the Police with Winchester rifles, Gatling guns, and cannon; fire was returned, when the Police were routed and their artillery captured. The next morning the State-house, arsenals, and public buildings were surrendered, and the whole body of the Kellogg officials took refuge in the Custom-house.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE—TESTIMONY OF THE MAYOR BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—THREE FIGHTS AND ABOUT FIFTY NEGROES KILLED AND ONE WHITE MAN—RELATIVE WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 31.—The Congressional Investigating Committee arrived yesterday and met to-day in the Court-house, the full committee being present with the Chairman, Mr. Conger, in the chair. Quite a number of prominent citizens were present.

Mayor O'Leary was the first witness examined. He stated the Police force of the city was not increased until after the fight of Dec. 7, and that his proclamation issued on that day and heretofore sent in these dispatches was published at 8 o'clock P. M. In reply to a question by Mr. Conger, he said the proclamation was issued because the one issued by Gov. Ames was unfair, and calculated to excite the people. On Sunday, Dec. 6, Crosby, the colored Sheriff, came to him and told him the colored people in the country were very much excited about his being put out of office, and asked him to assist him in preserving the peace, which he promised to do. About 3 o'clock next morning Dr. Shannon and two other gentlemen came to his house, woke him up, and told him armed bodies of negroes were marching on the city. He told Dr. Shannon to have the Court-house bell and fire-bells rung so as to arouse the people, though he had heard so many such rumors that he thought little of them. But about 6 o'clock Dr. Hunt came and reported that 300 or 400 armed negroes were marching on the city by the Grove street road. He then issued his proclamation, ordering them to disperse and retire to their homes, and sent Policemen Welsh and Haves to meet the negroes and read the proclamation to them. They had white handkerchiefs on sticks. They returned at about 8:30 o'clock, and reported that the negroes had fired on them, and would not allow them to approach.

By Mr. Conger—Were they both sent on the same road?

Answer—The negroes were reported approaching on Baldwin's Ferry and Hall's Ferry roads. Welsh went on the former and Haves on the latter. They had the proclamation printed on posters.

By Mr. Conger—Did they make an official report?

Answer—Did not see them till afternoon, when Welsh reported that they had fired on him; also that the negroes seemed to be fighting among themselves, and were in confusion.

After issuing the proclamation, the Mayor rode around town cautioning the people who had arms to repair to the Court-house. The company that went out on the Jackson road returned and reported they had a fight and had killed fifteen or twenty negroes; but he afterward learned not that many had been killed. He then sent five citizens on scout on the Warrenton road, and, fearing an outbreak in the town, returned and told the Police not to leave their beats. The Warrenton road scouts returned and reported no enemy, but about the same time he received a report of fighting on the Jackson road, and that the negroes had been routed with twenty-five or thirty killed. The reports were not official. While at the Court-house Peter Crosby, the colored Sheriff, was brought there under arrest by order of Col. Miller, who was in command of the citizens. Crosby was kept there until everything had become quiet, and was then sent to Jackson. The third fight occurred on the Jackson road, near Pemberton monument, and lasted half an hour, but was principally at long range. This was the hardest fight of the day. He heard that thirty or forty negroes had been killed, and one white man named Brown killed, and another white man wounded. This was the last fight, and occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock. Brown, the white man killed, was coming in to town from the country, and did not belong to our force.

By Mr. Conger—Were any persons killed in the city that day? A.—No, Sir. Heard that a colored man, who refused to leave the street when ordered, was shot in the jaw. Heard that early in the morning five negroes took a gun from a man on the street, but did not see it. Mr. Greuella saw it.

By Mr. Conger—What time was the second proclamation issued? A.—About noon; after the fighting was over.

By the same—Were these fights in the city limits? A.—The first one, on Grove street, was just at the corporation line, while the one at the Pemberton monument was half a mile outside.

By the same—Did you make any disposition of the bodies of the killed? A.—They were outside the city limits, but I went to the County Treasurer to have them buried. He said if I would sign a paper to the county undertaker he would, which I did.

By Mr. Conger—Did you feel you had any more right to kill them outside the city limits than to bury them? A.—My instructions to Col. Miller were to defend the city; did not tell him where to go.

To Gen. Hurlburt—Col. Miller's command was of armed citizens without any regular organization. Capt. Cowan also acted as an officer. I was down on the levee when the bells rung. Col. Miller acted under orders from me, but I was not present when the command started out. They were called out on the spur of the moment, and variously armed—some on horseback, but mostly on foot. Col. Baird had no regiment. The armed citizens were from Vicksburg. About 150 came from Louisiana, next day, but they had no part in the fighting. Col. Baird was appointed by the tax-payers' league to take charge of Crosby, which he did. Col. Miller's men were adopted as part of the Police force.

To Mr. Speer—The last census showed the population of Vicksburg to be 7,000, with a majority of blacks. The majority of the blacks in Warren was three to one. The arming of the citizens was to repel attack only. It was supposed that the negroes were acting under orders of Crosby and Gov. Ames. Those on Grove street were commanded by Andy Owens. Cannot remember the names of the other commanders. Those on Grove street had come from Baldwin's Ferry, twenty-three miles out. In all there were about 1,400 armed blacks. Did not see in the city had arms then and now. Some stated their purpose was to reinstate Crosby; others said, to plunder the town. They had wagons and sacks for this purpose. That was the apprehension of the citizens.

This question gave rise to considerable discussion among the members of the committee, but was finally allowed.

The Mayor continuing: Miller's orders were simply to defend the city; in all, there were about 225 men engaged in fighting; after the negroes were driven back, business was resumed as usual; there has been no disorder since; the fight did not arise on the color line, but from Crosby's resignation and the attempt of the negroes to reinstate him. A few days before he had issued his proclamation, which has also been published, and the prisoners stated that Crosby had sent runners through the country with it, and it was read by the colored ministers on Sundays to their congregations. Did not call on Crosby to aid him in preserving the peace, because Crosby had resigned to the Board of Supervisors and his resignation had been accepted.

To Mr. O'Brien—I have been a resident here since 1865. The Tax-payers' League was composed of Democrats and Republicans and the most substantial and influential men of the City. Mr. Woodruff, the President, was a Republican. The men who armed on the day of the fight belonged to both parties. Prior to the fight taxation and rascality had forced decent Republicans to quit the party. On being asked to specify the rascals the Mayor named Crosby, colored Sheriff, and Dorsey, colored Circuit Clerk. No colored men of the city took part in the fight.

Gen. Horace Miller, a lawyer aged forty-eight, who commanded the citizens in the fight, was the next witness, who, being sworn, deposed as follows: Early on Sunday night, Dec. 6, owing to rumors of an invasion by the negroes, an informal meeting of citizens was held, and it was agreed to establish guards and that the ringing of bells be the signal for assembling. Between 3 and 4 an alarm was rung. Going to the Court-house he heard that the negroes were approaching. Also that Crosby, Gen. Packer, and Col. Lee, of Gov. Ames' staff had been seen to leave town a short time before in haste; found the driver, who informed him he had been employed by that party during the night, and had driven them out of town a short distance, and had brought them back at 3 o'clock. Just as I sat down to breakfast Dr. Hunt and the Mayor came in. The former was much agitated. He said he had gone on a scout on the Baldwin's Ferry road, and ridden into a crowd of armed negroes, who began to shout "Kill him!" "Shoot him!" He threw up his hands and asked them what they wanted to shoot him for. Andy Owens, the leader, ordered them to desist, and said the object of their coming into the town was in obedience to an order of High Sheriff Crosby, who told them to come in early and, well armed, and that similar bodies were coming in on other roads. Owens then permitted him to return. When Dr. Hunt had told us this the Mayor told me to go to the Court-house, ring the bell, and take command, which I did; got about fifty to seventy-five armed men together; sent Capt. Cowan to keep the streets clear, and moved out on Baldwin's Ferry road; halted, and formed my command across the street, on the hill commanding the valley; to the eastward of an apex opposite the hill saw a body of armed negroes, and deployed a line of skirmishers, then rode forward alone to where the negroes were; on my approach there appeared to be

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 31, Dingee, Porter & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Andrew Voorhies, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 18 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 172.6 feet west of First avenue, J. C. Overhiser, the plaintiff in the legal action, bought the property for $3,000 over mortgage of $7,250; total, $10,250.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, has sold the four-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 27 Feet 6 by 100, No. 7 East Forty-fourth street, to Loomis L. White, for $65,000.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

As to-morrow is New Year's Day, and a general holiday, the Exchange will be closed.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

NEW-YORK.

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 18x100.11, on the south side of 124th st., 172.6 ft. w. of 1st av.....$10,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Dover st., e. s., No. 3, 24.5x54.3; John Brosnan to New-York Bridge Company.....$11,250

Westchester Railroad st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Passage av., 20x130x20, extending to Terrace place; Frank G. Salmon, Referee, to Mayor, &c., of New-York; foreclosure.....3,286

West 10th st., n. s., 257.6 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 37.6x92; J. Stroebel to G. Hamma, half part.....23,000

18th st., n. s., 100.8 ft. e. of Irving place, 22x92; David Woods to Henry E. Smith.....30,000

53d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th av., 19.10x81.8; A. L. Nosser to J. Tregeser.....15,000

58th st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x90; Andrew J. Whiteside to Rosina W. Da Cunha.....28,000

60th st., n. s., 262.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 12.6x100.5; Catharine B. Faire, William Fitch, and Robert R. Stuyvesant, Executors and Trustees, to Edwin W. Stoughton.....24,000

51st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; H. Baron to H. E. Kretzschmar.....27,000

54th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100; Ann Lynch to Michael Russell.....18,000

58th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th av., 50x100.5; Sidney H. Walter, Jr., and Alaphare M. Stuart to D. W. Lewis, 1-5 part.....25,600

Same property; S. H. Stuart, Jr., Guardian, to J. W. Lewis, 1-5 part.....6,400

60th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x98; Henry E. Kretzschmar to Henry Basten.....36,000

78th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102; G. Palmer to R. H. Clifford.....15,000

106th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.11; T. M. Peters to A. J. Peters.....13,600

123d st., s. s., 540 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11; John Tregeser to August L. Nosser.....5,000

124th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11, foreclosure; W. Sinclair, Referee, to H. Goldsmith.....9,700

124th st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 19x100.11; 124th st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100; Thomas K. Agnew to Samuel Zeltner.....30,000

127th st., s. s., 262 ft. w. of 3d av., 18½x100; block; Charles H. Hutton to Hannah W. Higgins.....14,850

Same property; George H. Higgins to Charles H. Hutton.....14,750

Washington av., e. s., lot No. 730 on map of village of Melrose, South, 25x100. Morisania, foreclosure; F. G. Salmon, Referee, to Mayor, &c., of New-York.....2,835

2d av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 106th st., 20x93; Thomas Hagan to Otto Alexander.....15,000

1d av., n. e. corner 61st st., 75.5x75; 2d av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 25x100; Samuel Zeltner to Thomas K. Agnew.....130,000

Plot bounded on the north by a line drawn parallel with 62d st., and 25.5 ft. north therefrom, on the south by a line drawn through the centre of 62d st., on easterly or final line of high water mark, and on west by new bulkhead line, grant; Mayor, Aldermen, &c., City of New-York to William C. Wetmore 1,016

LEASES RECORDED.

East Broadway, No. 165; 10 years, per year....$2,500

Washington st., No. 412; 2 years, per year.....1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES AND with immediate possession the following desirable houses:

Fifth av., No. 614, near 49th st., beautiful medium size brown stone very attractive.

Fifth av., northeast corner 93d st., elegant full-size house.

Fifth av., No. 675, adjoining above, first-class house, in perfect order.

West 28th st., Nos. 50 and 52, between Broadway and 6th av., two handsome five-story English base ment brown stones; recently overhauled; separately or together.

West 47th st., No. 34, 28x99 on first floor, four stories, brown stone.

West 36th st., No. 7, 25x55 feet and dining-room extension, four stories; lot 98.9.

East 65th st., Nos. 1 and 13, two new and elegant full-sized houses, well built and finished.

West 57th st., just west 5th av., new and elegant houses of extra size; also in East 57th st., near 5th av.

For permits and further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine st. Basement.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Two full lots on south side of 66th st., 50 feet east of Madison av.; street all finished.

Four full lots on 84th and 85th sts., midway between Central Park and 9th av.

Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, Office of the estate of Wm. H. Rayner, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 24th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park; the healthiest part of the city; house in splendid order; finished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold for lowest cash reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 857 6th av.

A PARTY GOING TO EUROPE IN JULY has desirous of selling a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with or without furniture, between 5th and 6th avs. and 50th and 53d sts. Agents need not apply. Address B. D., Box No. 1,149 Post Office.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West and 18 and 19 east 57th st; 41 West 56th st; 1 East, 58 West 59th, 5th av., 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 749, 781, 959. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE IN 5TH AV., BELOW 23D ST.—AN elegant house, 31 feet wide with all the fixtures &c. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles New-York, well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address C. B. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.

The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, all the right title and interest of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, in the following described wharf property, part of his individual estate, viz.:

All that certain pier, wharf, and bulkhead property between South street and the East River, in the City of New-York, being one hundred feet on South street, lying next to the premises and in front of the premises, Numbers 60, 61, and 62 South street, and also in front of the old side wharf, formerly on Wall street, including Pier Number 16, (sixteen,) part of the bulkhead between Piers 16 (sixteen) and 17, (seventeen,) and so much of the slip property now used for the Wall Street Ferry as is embraced within said one hundred feet, being the wharf estate granted to John Murray, Jr., and to Robert L. Murray, and by the said Robert L. Murray devised to the said David Colden Murray.—Dated Dec 18, 1874.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

d25-1aw3wF* No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $600 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

K. F. PAGE, No. 35 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—THE POPULAR AND WELL KNOWN Summer hotel on the WOODSTOCK OVERLOOK, will be leased for a term of years. Apply to J. H. TREMPER, Rondout, N. Y., or on board steamer J. W. Baldwin, foot of Harrison st., New-York.

A TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY BRICK house, with all modern improvements, gas, bath, and range, rent $460, on 8th av. and 126th st. Inquire on premises, or of A. LEVY, No. 142 West 47th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x100 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $11,000 a year. Apply on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF Madison ave and 34th st., a small, genteel house. Address, giving lowest cash price and a full description, A. B., Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL CONTINUE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, TO OFFER THEIR

Large and Attractive Retail Stock of Goods

At the SAME EXTREMELY LOW PRICES at which they have been offered during the past month, and in ADDITION TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF

Fancy Dress Silks,

They will offer 50 PIECES OF HANDSOME LIGHT SHADES, suitable for EVENING AND BALL COSTUMES, at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $1 50 per yard; good value for $2.

Elegant Novelties.

CHAMBERYS, plain and satin striped, and embroidered with jet, VERY RICH, LATEST PARISIAN STYLE.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

Housekeeping Goods,

CONSISTING OF

SHIRTING LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF DOMESTIC GOODS AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST., near Avenue D, NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of five dollars or more which are now and have been on deposit one or more months since July 1. Sums of interest will be paid at any time after the 21st inst., but if not withdrawn such sums will stand on the books the same as actual cash deposits in the names of the persons to whom they are due.

Deposits before Jan 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1. WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, President. ROBERT HOE, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, E. R. KENNEDY, } Vice Presidents.

MANNING MERRILL, Auditor. EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th av.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HASKEN ROGERS, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 12.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV., Opposite Cooper Institute.

43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, A. P. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

INTEREST NOTICE—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE R. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the first or each month. Assets $3,114,816 43, surplus, $267,277 28. RICHARD L. ROSE, Jr., Actuary. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

REAL ESTATE SECURITY IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.

SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,

WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, of the

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the the company upon real estate, which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the State of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by one hundred and fifty per cent. than the mortgage amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau. R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th st Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av. A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n L. A. Belmont, 19 Nassau st. C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av. Jos. Seligman, 13 Broad st. C. O. Baldwin, 43 & 45 W'lm. Jas. S. Thayer, 17 Nassau st H. M. Taber, 90 Beaver st. Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad st. A. S. Barnes, 111 William st Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard isaac Wallach, 16 White st. John H. Watson, 291 B'way W. Carleton, 192 5th av. D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl st. R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st. V. K. STEVENSON, Pres't. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Pres't. H. E. DAVIES, 120 B'way, Counsel. WM. L. ELY, Sec'y.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stock and bond holders will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875, at 1 o'clock, in Metropolitan Bank building, entrance No. 2 Pine st., to receive the reports of the committees appointed at previous meeting, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

B. E. SMITH President C., C. and I. C. Railway Company. JAMES MILLIKEN, Chairman Bondholders' Committee. CHARLES W. HASSLER, Chairman Stockholders' Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given to the holders or the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, JOHN P. ADAMS, Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.

Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of the election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPA. Y, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York. Railroad securities our specialty twenty-three years.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CITY RAILROAD and GAS STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange place.

Wanted, Broadway and Seventh Avenue Bonds, Dry Dock and East Broadway do.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS, Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

CAUTION TO BROKERS.—ALL PERSONS ARE cautioned against purchasing a note payable to IDA D. PECK, made by Ed. Kidder and indorsed by F. Kidder.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the first or each month. Assets $3,114,816 43, surplus, $267,277 28. RICHARD L. ROSE, Jr., Actuary. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

MUNICIPAL BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874..... $9,599,500

And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about.. 16,000,000

The property owned by the city is valued at..... 20,000,000

The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was..... 180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,

President American Exchange National Bank.

STOCKS

OF THE

City of New-York.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 24 Nassau st.

Other choice Municipal investments.

10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS,

INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN NEW-YORK.

ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY 6S, GOLD,

DUE IN 1895,

For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of this Company is FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, all issued and paid in, in cash.

THE COMPANY HAS NO DEBTS.

JAMES B. HODGSKIN, President.

JAMES B. HODGSKIN, H. R. BALTZER, WILLIAM H. GUION, H. H. VAN DYCK, LAWRENCE WELLS, } Trustees.

City County, and State of New-York, ss.: Adolfo Hegewisch, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer and Secretary of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ADOLFO HEGEWISCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1874.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Jr., Notary Public, New-York County.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 34 Union square, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared the usual quarterly dividend of Two and One-half per Cent.; also, an extra dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

JOHN ALLEN, President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer books closed until the 2d of January, inclusive.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.

G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The trans

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

"Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

"The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE;"

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and (as in my opinion) the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT, BRETEUIL.....Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TROUILLE.....Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENEZ.....Thursday, Feb. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, including wine,
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY.....Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.

For London direct, Steerage only, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR
BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PERROT.....Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BENNT, Saturday, Jan. 2.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ALICE IMACK, Capt. W. WEST, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at the reduced rates of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steamship NORDSTAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN OELRICHS, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

Wirst cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE,

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLUMBIA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 37 North River.

For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA, CLAMIBEL.....Dec. 30
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA. ANDES.....Jan. 6, 1875
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA, ATLANTIC.....Jan. 16
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA, ETNA.....Jan. 22

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan and Tampico.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Saturday, Jan. 2
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 38 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense, a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6 | PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 20
ALGERIA.....WED. Jan. 13 | RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF —— .....Saturday, —— at ——

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Jan. 12.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Jan. 26.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st. Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100; gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BURLEY TUESDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 16 East RR. st., at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LUTING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 9:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via Lake Shore, L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., and at Manch Chunk, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

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6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express.

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10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

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6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of PLUME & VAN EMBURGH expires this day by limitation. Either of the general partners is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

GEORGE T. PLUME
and DAVID B. VAN EMBURGH,
General Partners.

Referring to the above, the undersigned begs to give notice that he has this day formed a limited partnership with Mr. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS under the firm name and style of DAVID B. VAN EMBURGH, and that under said firm name he will continue the general stock, exchange, gold, and brokerage business on commission at No. 39 New st., in this City.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

DAVID B. VAN EMBURGH.

Referring to the above the undersigned begs to give notice that he will continue in his individual name the general stock, exchange, gold, and brokerage business on commission at No. 67 Exchange place, in this City.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

GEORGE T. PLUME.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., expires this day by limitation. WILLIAM KNISELY and CYRUS B. BOSTWICK will sign in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
A. McCOLLUM,
C. B. CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., and will continue the business of importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
DAVID W. GLOVER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of LOUDERBACK, GILBERT & CO., expires this day by limitation, DAVID LOUDERBACK retiring from business. Either of former copartners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

DAVID LOUDERBACK,
JOHN A. GILBERT,
WM. S. LOUDERBACK,
EDWIN S. SWEET.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership and will continue the importing and jobbing hardware business heretofore carried on by LOUDERBACK, GILBERT & CO., and under the same firm name.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874. JOHN A. GILBERT,
WM. S. LOUDERBACK,
EDWIN S. SWEET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WATT & SHERMAN, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM WATT.
JOHN T. SHERMAN.
WILLIAM WATT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

The undersigned will continue the importing business, as heretofore, at the old stand, Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard st., under the firm name of WILLIAM WATT & CO.

WIL. IAM WATT.
WILLIAM WATT, Jr.
GEORGE H. DRAPER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF GEORGE B. GRINNELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

The firm of GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL,
GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874. Special Partner.

The undersigned, under the firm name of JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS & CO., will continue the business of the late firms.

JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM V. CAROLIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GAMALIEL G. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. GAMALIEL G. SMITH retiring. All the partners will sign in liquidation.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
CHARLES W. OGDEN.
THEODORE C. WALLACE.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1874.

CHARLES W. OGDEN and THEODORE C. WALLACE will continue the iron and commission business at Nos. 342, 344, and 346 Pearl st., under the firm name of OGDEN & WALLACE.

NEW-YORK, 1st January, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. B. MEEKER & CO. for the transaction of a general banking business. Gold, stocks, bonds, and foreign exchange bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. We refer, by permission, to Bank of New-York, N. B. A.; Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. W. B. MEEKER, late Cashier Bank of New-York. W. B. MEEKER, Jr. THOMAS B. MEEKER, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

W. B. MEEKER THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., and the business will hereafter be continued by the remaining partners, DANIEL T. WORDEN and JAMES H. LEVERICH, under the old firm name of WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 Wall st.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. JOHN NORRIS ROBINSON WITHdraws this day from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, on account of ill-health.

M. J. HOOD WRIGHT, heretofore residing in Philadelphia, will become a resident partner in New-York.

MR. CHARLES H. GODFREY is this day admitted a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
Paris.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of J. MORTON FERRIS & BRO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. MORTON FERRIS retiring from business. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

A. MORTON FERRIS,
WARREN FERRIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. WARREN FERRIS, having associated with him Mr. WILLIAM A. KIMBALL, will continue the business under the firm name of FERRIS & KIMBALL.

THE FIRMS OF ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO., of New-York and Boston, and ANDREWS & CO., of Paris, are dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business in the United States will be settled by Mr. EBEN KIMBALL, at No. 14 Wall st.

EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
WILLIAM MACKAY.
HENRY TURNBULL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SEAMAN & TUBBY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. T. TUBBY retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

VALENTINE H. SEAMAN.
JOSIAH T. TUBBY.

Dec. 31, 1874.

The business of the late firm of SEAMAN & TUBBY, at No. 30 Ferry st., will be continued by the undersigned at the same place under the name of V. H. SEAMAN.

VALENTINE H. SEAMAN.

Jan. 1, 1875.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP OF A. W. KETCHAM & CO. expires this day by limitation.

ANDREW W. KETCHAM,
EMMA L. KETCHAM, special.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

The above special copartnership of A. W. KETCHAM & CO. is this day renewed for three years, from Dec. 31, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1877.

ANDREW W. KETCHAM,
EMMA L. KETCHAM, Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of BUCKLEY, WELLING & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either of the partners is authorized to collect outstanding debts, and will sign the firm name in liquidation. Their office will be at Messrs

THE NEW YEAR.

THE DAY AND ITS OBSERVANCES.

SOMETHING ABOUT NEW-YORK'S FAVORITE HOLIDAY AND A FEW OF THE PEOPLE WHO KEEP IT—CALLERS OF ALL GRADES AND THEIR EXPERIENCES—THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE DAY—POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE NEW YEAR—WATCH NIGHT AND ITS OBSERVANCES—THE CHIMES.

New Year's Day may justly be called New-York's own festival. It is true that in other cities a weak and feeble imitation of the celebration of the day is annually attempted, with what success any unfortunate who has passed the holiday out of the Metropolis can testify. Of late years Boston has shown a disposition to arrogate to itself the honor of giving birth to the American—that is, to the New-York—New Year, and the claim is supposed to be based on a fancied resemblance between the observance of the day among the Pilgrim Fathers, who settled in New-England in 1620, and its celebration by the Dutch, who founded New-York City eight years earlier. The mendacity of this assumption is too self-evident for comment. By whatever means the festival was first introduced, there can be no question that here in New-York it has attained a prominence which no other city in the world has vouchsafed it. Elsewhere its pleasures and privileges are often restricted comparatively to a few; here their indulgence is universal.

In its social sense the New Year ushered in this morning will probably be as generally observed as any of its predecessors. The army of callers, of all ages and professions, will ascend and descend from the door-steps of Murray Hill, and the less pretentious quarters surrounding it, with the coolness and *à plomb* which on this day are even more indispensable than the dress-coat and "regulation" necktie. To-day, of all days in the year, the "society man" is in his glory. If he have a natural taste for dressing, and a knack of saying a good thing, so much the better—to-night he will leave the "society man" of all former New Years leagues behind. Then there are the ambitious young men who display a Jonas Chuzzlewit appetite for combining business with pleasure by chartering a "hack," and making the tour of their friends' residences in parties of six and eight. The consumption of "wine" among this class of callers is something alarming—extending sometimes to the unconscious abstraction of whole bottles of the article in an untouched condition. These are the gentlemen who get "mixed" on the subject of hats and overcoats, and in their flurry carry off a $70 Lockwood and $12 Dunlap instead of their weather-beaten and not over-costly apparel. The middle-aged bachelor, with a lurking tenderness for the gentler sex, and a retiring disposition, both of which keep up a continual warfare within him, is another feature of the day that must not be forgotten. You can generally tell him by the primness of his attire, and the agonizing manner in which he glances from his watch to his visiting list, and from his visiting list back again to his watch, in the vain hope of cramming six calls into the time allotted for three. This species of the ladies' man is generally blessed with a good appetite. That is one comfort, and the way in which he turns from compliments to the lunch table would infuse appetite into the breast of an anchorite. In the street car the observed of all observers is the "nice" young man, with immaculate shirt front and faultlessly-polished boots, who is horror-stricken on finding that before he has made his twelfth call some careless hack-driver has managed to splash him all over with mud.

In its convivial aspect the present holiday will differ little from similar occasions in previous years. The Woman's Temperance League have issued an address "to the ladies of New-York," asking them to discountenance the use of wine or liquors of any kind on their New Year's tables, but there is little probability of anything like a general concurrence with the request. This is one of those occasions where argument fails to convince, and where the traditions and customs of the day are stronger than any amount of logic. In this respect New Year's is a law unto itself; and while of late years there has been a creditable disposition to taboo anything like overindulgence, there are no signs that the New Year's cheer of to-day will be one whit less generous than in years gone by.

Politically, the day has a more than common significance. A new Governor and Legislature are to be installed at Albany, and a new Mayor and Common Council in this City. The people at the City Hall and the Register's and Sheriff's offices will probably keep "open house" for their numerous friends and retainers, and in flowing bumpers drink success to the Democratic "restoration." The Exchanges, Federal and State Courts, District Attorney's office, and Government establishments will be closed, and business generally suspended throughout the City. Services appropriate to the day will be held in all the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches—New Year's in the church calendar being the Feast of the Circumcision, in commemoration of Christ's submission to the first requirement of the Jewish Ritual. New Year's Eve, which is supposed to commence at 6 o'clock on the last night of the dying year, was observed by the Methodists and other denominations last night, with the usual "Watch Night" services. "Seeing the old year out and the new year in" is also a favorite festival of the colored congregations of the City, and at their different places of worship large audiences were present. At midnight precisely chimes ushering in the new year were rung upon the bells, at Trinity, Grace, St. Thomas, and other large churches in various parts of the City. The following were the programmes performed:

ST. THOMAS.

The Old Year—"Days and Moments Quickly Flying," "Dead March (Saul, of Handel," Tolling the Midnight Hour. The New Year—Gloria in Excelsis, "New Year's Hymn, "Hear ye the Morning," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," Songs of Praise.

GRACE CHURCH.

Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah; "Hawaii Ponvil," Hymn of King Kalakaua, Silver Chimes; Melodies from the "Bohemian Girl;" song, "Chimes of the Bells;" Melodies from "Maritana;" The Christmas Tree, Bouquet of Melodies, Lloyd's Melody, with variations; Song of Liberty, Auld Lang Syne, The Lass I Love Best, "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep," Home, Sweet Home.

TRINITY.

Ringing the changes on eight bells; "Last Rose of Summer;" "Evening Bells;" "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" "Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells;" "Do, Would I were a Bird;" "A Happy New Year to Thee;" "Blue Bells of Scotland;" "Little Maggie May;" Scotch Melody from "Guy Mannering;" Sultana Polka; "Sky Lodging is on the Cold Ground;" Airs from "Child of the Regiment;" "Yankee Doodle;" "Home, Sweet Home."

MUNICIPAL RECEPTIONS.

Mayor Vance and Mayor Wickham will receive their friends in the Governor's Room from 12 to 1 o'clock to-day. Previous to the levee, Mayor Wickham will be formally ushered into his office by his predecessor.

The Sheriff and County Clerk will have a joint reception in the office of the former, and visitors will be received from 10 to 2 P. M. A bounteous lunch is to be a feature of the occasion.

Gen. Patrick H. Jones, the newly-elected Register, will take formal possession of his office to-day.

THE DAY AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No special exercises in honor of New-Year's Day will take place to-day at any of the auxiliary institutions of the Children's Aid Society, except at the Rivington Street Lodging-house, under the superintendence of Mr. George Calder, who has made preparations for giving the inmates of the house a good dinner in the evening, to be followed by a musical entertainment, in which the boys will constitute the principal attraction.

At the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, Mrs. Hurley, the matron, will provide her charge with a bountiful supply of roast beef and plum-pudding, to be followed by a tea party and general merry-making in the evening, to which no outsiders will be admitted.

The children of the New-York Juvenile Asylum will enjoy, in addition to extra delicacies at dinner, a grand panoramic entertainment in the evening.

St. John's Guild will distribute provisions to about 300 destitute families, and at the German and Hebrew hospitals too the day will be observed by a substantial dinner of turkey and the usual extras.

Nothing will be added by the Department of Charities and Correction to the regular fare of the inmates of the various institutions, and the occasion will not be observed further than by a relaxation of discipline and the suspension of work among the convicts. It is probable, however, that the matrons and teachers of the nurseries and schools on Randall's Island will, at their own expense, supply the little ones with delicacies and means of amusement.

NEW-YEAR'S EVE AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans the new year is usually ushered in more conspicuously than the festival of Christmas. While Christmas Eve is quietly commemorated in the home and family circle, around the illuminated Christmas tree, the advent of the new year is usually celebrated with social festivities and unusual hilarity. A number of clubs and societies as usual gave Sylvester soirées at their respective head-quarters last night. The New-York Turnverein gave a Sylvester soirée at its hall, in Fourth street, which embraced a distribution of New Year's presents, drawn for by lot, and it wound up with a ball. The Harmonia Vocal Society gave a Sylvester entertainment, dramatic performance and ball, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. While this society was engaged in its festivities in the upper hall of the Assembly Rooms, Company C, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Klatthaar, held forth in the lower hall. The company gave its thirteenth annual ball, in which the members of the Rheinish Schuetzen Bund and the German Maennes participated. The Colonia Vocal Society gave a Sylvester ball at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth street, which was well patronized by natives of the ancient town of Cologne. The New-York Sing Academie also gave a soirée and ball at the Helvetia Assembly Rooms, in Fourth street.

CONTROLLER GREEN.

A RUMOR THAT HE IS ABOUT TO RESIGN—HE DECLINES TO SAY WHETHER IT IS TRUE.

It was rumored yesterday that shortly before leaving this City for Albany Gov. Tilden had said that Controller Green had told him he intended to resign his office. A TIMES reporter called at Mr. Green's residence last night, and asked him whether it was true. Mr. Green replied by saying that he declined to make any statement whatever in regard to the matter. "But," continued the reporter, "I understand that Gov. Tilden said so himself shortly before leaving for Albany." "I cannot believe that the Governor said so," was the reply; "nevertheless, a great many unreliable rumors get into circulation, and I am not at all surprised at this one." "The person from whom I got my information," said the reporter, "although he did not get it directly from the Governor, believed it was true." "Well," said the Controller, "I have nothing to say in the matter, and I am sorry you have taken the trouble to come so far, when I am able to tell you so little." "And I," said the reporter, "am sorry that I cannot get anything definite from you about your resignation." "Stranger things than that have happened in this world," said Mr. Green.

TWEED'S CERTIORARI.

ARGUMENT IN THE MATTER TO BE HEARD ON TUESDAY NEXT.

After rendering a large number of decisions yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term, Presiding Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels being on the bench, Chief Justice Davis inquired if there was any business before the court. In response, Mr. David Dudley Field arose, and said the counsel for Mr. Tweed had appeared there in relation to the writ of certiorari issued in the case, the return to which had been filed on Monday. Arrangements had been made to facilitate the taking of the case to the Court of Appeals, so that it might be argued there on the 19th of January. He was prepared to argue it on a moment's notice, and not trouble the court before which he then was with any extended argument, but to accept a decision founded on their first impressions, even if such decision should be against them. He supposed the court would have to be differently constituted to hear the argument, and when that change was effected he was prepared to go on then or on Monday.

District Attorney Phelps said the only arrangement he knew of was, that he had said, before Judge Barrett, that he would facilitate the proceedings as far as he could. The fact was, however, that he had not yet been served with the papers in the case, and was neither prepared to argue them, or to fix a day for argument, until he had received such papers.

Mr. Field said the papers would be served during the day, and he understood an arrangement to exist that argument should be had then.

After some further discussion as to the necessity of notice in getting the case on for a hearing in the Court of Appeals, the conclusion was reached by counsel that the papers should be served on the District Attorney during the day; that the case should go on the calendar, and if counsel did not agree on a certain day to have the argument, counsel for Tweed would have the right to force on the argument on Tuesday next.

Judge Davis assured the counsel that, when the argument came on to be heard, pains would be taken to have the court so constituted that it would be open to no objection from counsel for the prisoner.

DYING STRUGGLES OF THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

THE BOARD TO RE-ORGANIZE TO-DAY—OPINIONS OF THE LEADING MEMBERS—DEFYING THE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

For several days past the leading members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen have held caucuses for the purpose of deciding the propriety of re-organizing for the year 1875, regardless of the act of the Legislature which has legislated their body out of existence. The members who were fortunate enough to have been elected to fill other positions were the foremost spirits in the new movement. Mr. Clancy, who will assume the office of Judge of the Second District, advised his colleagues that the law dispensing with their services was clearly unconstitutional.

The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday, President Strack in the chair.

After passing resolutions thanking nearly everybody connected in any way with the board for their fidelity to their respective trusts, Mr. Clancy introduced what he considered the special order of the day. He said that he sincerely hoped that the board would meet to-day and organize, as they had a legal right to do. They were, in his opinion, a part of the Common Council. If they read the charter of 1873 carefully, they would find that they could not be legislated out of office until their successors were appointed—and they were all aware that no persons had been appointed to succeed them. The law was unconstitutional, and they should employ able counsel to vindicate and maintain their rights as representatives of the people. It was plainly provided in the charter that they should retain their offices until their successors were appointed. He had been elected a Judge of the Second District Court, but in order to have his seat filled in the board he would tender his resignation. Mr. Clancy then handed a paper to the Clerk resigning his office. In closing, he thanked his colleagues for their courtesy and indulgence toward him during his term.

The resignation was accepted, after which Mr. Keating moved that Mr. John Bush be elected to fill the vacancy, and the resolution was carried.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to President Strack for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

Mr. Strack, after acknowledging the compliment, said he would like to impress upon the board the necessity and duty of reorganizing to-day, and transacting business as usual. He felt certain that the law which had wiped out the board was unconstitutional. Let them, he said, consult able counsel, and bring the matter before the courts. The Board had often protected the people by refusing to concur in Aldermanic resolutions providing for taking millions of dollars out of the City Treasury, and he hoped they would stand up for their rights.

It was then agreed that the board should meet to-day and reorganize. Mr. Healy is to be the President and Mr. George W. Betts the Clerk. The official term of the board will expire on Monday. Should they meet after that day in the City Hall they will probably be ejected by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Patrick Tomee and William Demorest, who ran for Assistant Aldermen at the last election, without opposition, appeared before Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, yesterday, and took the oath of office. They subsequently had the papers filed by the Mayor's Chief Clerk.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Wickham, it is said, intends to have the western wing of the City Hall appropriated for his official use, and a portion of the "contingencies" allowed by the Board of Apportionment are to be expended in making such alterations as may be deemed necessary to accommodate his clerical force. The Mayor, it is said, will sit in the outer chamber, now used as a reception-room, and it is to communicate with other offices extending over that section of the building. The Mayor will make the following appointments to-day:

Col. Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary.
Charles H. Noyes, Clerk.
John D. Newman, Clerk.
Joel O. Stevens, First Marshal.
Daniel S. Hart, Superintendent of the Permit Bureau.

Mr. Harrison was formerly Private Secretary of Jefferson Davis. He is to combine in himself the offices of Secretary and Chief Clerk of Mayor Wickham, and his salary is to be fixed at $5,000 a year, or one-quarter of the whole amount appropriated for the attachés of the Mayor's office.

Mr. Noyes is said to be a personal friend of Mayor Wickham.

Mr. John D. Newman, is well known as the individual who collects political assessments from office-holders for the Tammany organization.

Mr. Joel O. Stevens was Under Deputy Sheriff during the incumbency of Mathew T. Brennan.

Daniel S. Hart recently held the office of First Marshal under the late Mayor Havemeyer. It is said that he will receive a salary of $5,000 a year.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The following constitute the new Board of Aldermen, which will meet on Monday next: William A. Cole, John W. Guntzer, Samuel A. Lewis, Magnus Gross, *Samuel B. H. Vance, O. P. C. Billings*, Edward J. Shandley, Patrick Lysaght, *John Robinson*, Edward Gilon, *John J. Morris, George B. Deane*, John Reilly, Joseph P. Strack, *C. W. Southworth*, Peter Seery, Robert Powers, *Henry E. Howland*, Henry D. Purroy, Andrew Blessing, William H. McCarthy, and *Stephen N. Simonson*. The eight gentlemen whose names are in *italics* are Republicans. The other fourteen are Democrats. Mayor Wickham will submit his first message to the board immediately after its organization.

THE TRIAL OF INSPECTOR HARRIS.

The trial of Custom-house Inspector D. P. Harris, charged with smuggling cigars, and conspiracy to defraud the Government, was yesterday resumed before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. Witnesses were put upon the stand by the prosecution to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Francisco Avellanet, the first witness, in regard to certain transactions between himself and Mr. Harris, referred to by him in his testimony. The witnesses were cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, without materially shaking their testimony. Before the adjournment of the court Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, to the relief of the jurors, stated that he had but one more witness to examine in the case, and the court adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

POLICE MATTERS.

THE DISGRACED DETECTIVES APPLYING FOR A REOPENING OF THEIR CASE—THE ESTIMATES FOR 1875—CAPT. LEARY TRANSFERRED BACK TO THE CITY HALL.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from counsel in the case of Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, dismissed the department at the last meeting of the board, protesting against the action of the board in dismissing them from the force and branding them as thieves, without allowing them the privilege of presenting certain facts in their possession material to their defense, and requesting that the case be reopened.

Commissioner Voorhis moved that the communication be placed on file.

Commissioner Disbecker said that he thought some other course should be pursued in the matter, and although he was not prepared at that time to make any specific motion having for its object a reopening of the case, or a review of the decision of the board, yet he was under the impression that the counsel was legally entitled to a hearing. This would be granted, he believed, in any court on a review of the testimony, or on additional evidence discovered after the decision of the court had been rendered. If the counsel is in possession of facts bearing on this case, he should be afford an opportunity of presenting them for the consideration of the board. He was anxious that what was right should be done.

Commissioner Voorhis said that he agreed with everything Mr. Disbecker had said. He was equally anxious that not only that which was right should be done, but insisted that what had been done right should remain so. The trial of these men was set down for 1 P. M. on Monday last. At that time the defendants received a telegram from their counsel announcing that he was detained at Elizabeth, N. J., and would not arrive until 2 o'clock. The trial was thereupon postponed until 2:30, and still the counsel came not. At 3 o'clock the defendants received a dispatch that their counsel could not appear. They then expressed their willingness to proceed without counsel, who, they stated, had volunteered to appear in their behalf. The defendants had a full, fair, and impartial opportunity afforded them of presenting their case, and when the testimony was concluded they did not ask for an adjournment, nor did they intimate that they had any other witnesses. He did not approve of communications to the Commissioners, or interviews with them, during the interval between the conclusion of the trial and the decision of the board. He looked upon it as tampering with the jury, who had retired, with the evidence in their possession, to deliberate upon a verdict. He did not object, however, to the counsel having an opportunity of presenting any evidence bearing upon the case which he may have in his possession.

President Matsell said that whatever new evidence the counsel may have should be presented in writing in the shape of affidavits, and then the board could decide in a very short time whether the case should be reopened or not.

Commissioner Disbecker then moved that counsel for Tilley and Heidelberg have leave to make a motion for a further hearing in their case, and submit by affidavits or depositions any additional evidence on their behalf in support of his motion. Adopted.

The following copy of the final estimates of the Police Department for 1875 was received and referred to the Treasurer:

For salaries of	
Commissioners of Police	$26,000
Superintendent of Police	6,000
Four Inspectors of Police	14,000
Twenty Surgeons, at $1,500 each	30,000
Thirty-five Captains, at $2,000 each	70,000
Fourteen Sergeants, at $1,800 each	224,000
2,261 Patrolmen, at $1,200 each	2,713,200
Seventy-eight Doormen, at $900 each	70,200
Clerks, stenographers, telegraph operators, and other employes	50,000
Total	$3,203,400
Police Station-houses.	
Rents	10,925
Repairs and alterations	20,000
Nineteenth Precinct	70,000
Supplies for Police	80,000
Construction of stables, Thirty-third Precinct	3,000
Cleaning streets.	
For salaries, supplies, and all other expenses	800,000
Grand total	$4,187,325

Commissioner Duryee offered a resolution transferring Capt. James M. Leary from the Second to the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and Capt. Jeremiah Petty from the Twenty-sixth to Second Precinct, which was adopted. The transfer, it was explained, was made at the request of the Mayor, who desired to have in command of of the City Hall Police an officer thoroughly acquainted with the business of the Mayor's office, as the Captain of the Twenty-sixth Precinct is intrusted with enforcing the corporation and other ordinances.

John H. Keyser called the attention of the board to the fact that persons seeking lodgings at the Police stations were turned away, when the lodging-rooms were not filled, and the matter was referred to the Superintendent.

The board then took a recess, and met again at 3:30 o'clock P. M., when the resolution in reference to the case of Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg was amended so as to read that the detectives named have permission to apply for a further hearing and to produce any affidavits or depositions in relation thereto.

The board then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The usual quarterly rotation of the Police Justices takes place to-day, and yesterday they were all kept busy finishing up the business for the past three months at their respective courts. The transfers are as follows: Justices Murray and Kasmire go from the Tombs to Essex and Jefferson Market Courts respectively, Justices Otterbourg and Morgan from Fifty-seventh Street Court to Jefferson Market and Harlem Courts respectively, Justices Sherwood and Bixby from Harlem Court to Essex Market and Fifty-seventh Street Courts respectively, Justices Wandell and Kilbreth from Essex Market Court to Harlem and the Tombs Police Courts respectively, Justices Smith and Flammer from Jefferson Market Police Court to Fifty-seventh Street and the Tombs Courts respectively. Judge Wheeler remains in the suburban retreat of Fordham. The following Chief Clerks have also been transferred: Mr. John R. Dillon from Jefferson Market to Harlem Court, Mr. Cregier from Harlem to Jefferson Market, Mr. Rockwell from Fifty-seventh street to the Tombs, and Mr. Cooney from the Tombs to Fifty-seventh street. Mr. Dillon leaves Jefferson Market Court with the kind regrets of the many friends whom he made there by his affability and general efficiency. Mr. Benedict also leaves with Judge Smith for the Tombs, and Mr. Flammer, another of the clerks, goes with his brother, the Judge, to Fifty-seventh street.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Assistant Postmaster General Griffin was in this City yesterday and visited the Post Office, where the operations of the Money-order Department were explained to him by Postmaster James. Mr. Griffin, after making a thorough examination of the system, expressed his entire approval of it, and hoped that many of its features might be adopted at other large cities.

Postmaster James has finally completed arrangements for the addition of two deliveries of mail matter daily to those now made, the authority of the Postmaster General being only required before the plan can be put into practical operation. On the receipt of the official permission from Washington, a force of fifty young men will be employed as collectors, and from this body it is proposed to fill all vacancies hereafter existing in the higher clerical ranks. Their salaries while employed as collectors have been limited to $400 per year. An order has just been received from Postmaster General Jewell to the effect that on and after Jan. 15 the mails heretofore sent from New-York, Baltimore, and New-Orleans for Key West by steamer must hereafter be dispatched by rail. It is estimated that a saving of $90,000 to the Treasury will be effected by this change, while the mails will be carried to their destination with greater rapidity than by the water routes.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A caucus was held yesterday morning in the Kings County Surrogate's Office by the Assemblymen and Senators of that county, for the purpose of considering the propriety of acceding to a call recently issued by the members of the Legislature from the country districts for a meeting of the members of the State Senate and Assembly who are determined to act independently of Tammany Hall in the matter of the United States Senatorship. Assemblyman Kennaday was called to the chair, and after the object of the meeting had been stated and briefly discussed, it was resolved unanimously to meet the country members for the purpose named. The action of the Kings County delegation, it is said, is the result of a refusal by Tammany Hall to recognize the claims of Henry C. Murphy for the United States Senatorship.

THE DE MOOR INFANTICIDE CASE.

In the case of Dr. Charles De Moor, of No. 304 Sixth street, charged by Kate Etzel, of No. 269 Lexington avenue, with murdering his illegitimate child, an inquest was held by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday. The evidence was of a most contradictory character, and the jury rendered a verdict exonerating Dr. De Moor, who was accordingly discharged from custody.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamers Westphalia and Crescent City, which sailed from this port yesterday, carried out 40,430 letters and 73 bags of papers.

It was rumored yesterday that Park Commissioner Bissinger had resigned; but Mayor Vance stated that he had no knowledge of the fact.

Thomas McMullen, aged sixty, residence unknown, dropped dead while at work on a sewer at the Boulevard and Seventy-sixth street yesterday.

A German named Lewis, supposed to live in Pitt or Willett street, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 104 First street, last night, and fractured his skull.

The Tax Commissioners have, it is said, removed six of their deputies, so as to bring their expenses within the appropriation made by the Board of Apportionment.

James Cleery, of No. 218 East Twelfth street, while at work in a sewer at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, had his leg broken by the falling of an embankment.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, it was decided that investigations by School Trustees or charges against teachers employed by them need not be under oath, the statute making no provision for a judicial trial.

The report of Controller Green shows the debt of the City at the close of the year 1874, as represented in stocks and bonds, to be $113,187,980, compared with $106,450,084 48 on the corresponding date in 1873.

Charles Lindquist, aged forty-seven, of One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Morris avenue, while walking on the railroad track near his residence, was struck by a Harlem Railroad train going south, and sustained serious injuries.

Subpœnas were served last evening on the witnesses for the prosecution in the case of John Scannell, whose second trial for the murder of Thomas Donohue will be moved before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday next.

Water Register Sherwood, of the Department of Public Works, has completed his report. It states that the amount received for Croton water rents during the year 1874 was $1,361,857 43, being a decrease of $67,072 02 on the sum received in the previous year.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the female preacher, will preach at the Central M. E. Church, Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street, on Sunday evening. Miss Smiley has recently returned from a tour through some of the Eastern cities, where she labored with positive success.

A meeting of former residents of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, will be held on Monday, Jan. 11, for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of an "Ulster Association." At a subsequent public meeting the objects of the association will be presented for approval.

Charles Reynolds, aged twenty-one, and John Riley, aged twenty-two, of No. 411 West Forty-first street, fought yesterday in the liquor store in Thirty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Reynolds stabbed Riley in the head, causing a severe wound, and was arrested.

In another column will be found the twenty-fifth annual statement of the United States Life Insurance Company. It presents a complete exhibit of assets and liabilities, showing a surplus over all liabilities, as regards policy-holders, of $873,504 60, calculated on the legal standard of this State.

During yesterday afternoon some person placed the following notice on the entrance to the Permit Bureau: "Closed in consequence of the decapitation of Sigismund Weiss, the Chief Clerk." It was written in German text, evidently by a vicious hand. Mr. Weiss removed it, and denounced the author.

The returns of the City Mission for December show that the thirty missionaries employed by the society made 2,810 visits, held 194 meetings, obtained 36 temperance pledges, distributed 1,502 tracts, and relieved 89 families. The receipts during the month were $5,903 16, and the expenditures $11,354 36.

The monthly statement of business at the United States Assay Office in this City for the period ending yesterday places the deposits of gold at $560,000, deposits of silver $445,000, forming a total of $1,005,000. Silver to the amount of $506,601 84 was transmitted to the United States Mint in Philadelphia for coinage.

Coroner Woltman, yesterday evening, took the ante-mortem statement of Nicholas Schumaker, of No. 95 James street, who, on the night of the 6th of December, was stabbed during a drunken brawl in the saloon at that place by John Rielly. The facts in the case have already been published. Rielly is in custody.

The receipts at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer during the past month amounted to $60,984,741 18; disbursements, $66,150,870 63. The receipts for Customs during the same period were $6,489,818 39. The receipts for the corresponding month last year were $6,558,461 51, showing a decrease of $68,643 12.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered on Saturday evening, Jan. 2, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. A. B. Crosby, Professor of Anatomy in the Belle Hospital Medical College, on "The Lungs, Respiration, and Ventilation," being the second of a series of four lectures on physiology.

Some days ago Louis J. Manolt, a horse dealer, assaulted Cornelius Van Winkle, depriving him of the use of one of his eyes. Van Winkle has brought suit to recover damages from his assailant, and Manolt was yesterday arrested under an order issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, to Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, and held in default of $10,000 bail.

Promptly on the 1st day of January the Travelers, of Hartford, publishes its annual statement. This statement shows cash assets of over $3,000,000, and a surplus to policy-holders of over $1,000,000. It has issued one-third of a million accident policies, and over 20,000 life policies, and it has paid $2,000,000 in benefits under accident policies.

Mr. McClintie R. Barnitz was yesterday arrested under an order of arrest issued by Judge Spaulding at the civil suit of Mr. Alonzo B. Simonds, President of The Present Age Association, and held in default of $250 bail. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant collected rents to the amount of $166 66 belonging to the association, which he failed to return.

The bondsmen of George E. Hickey and John Sheridan, indicted for feloniously assaulting Ex-Senator James O'Brien in the election quarrel in which John McKenna lost his life, have been notified to produce the accused in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday morning next. Hickey's trial has been placed upon the calendar for that day, and Sheridan will be called upon to plead.

At a regular communication of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M., held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, 1874, the following Brethren were installed as officers for the ensuing year: W. Bro. John D. Vries, W. M.; Bro. Joseph L. Michel, Sr. W.; Bro. Albert J. Colling, Jr. W.; Bro. Tim. Y. Robertson, Treasurer; Bro. Edgar T. Stewart, Secretary; Bro. Daniel. A. Bruner, Sr. D.; W. Bro. Richard H. Whitehead, Jr. D.; Bro. Wm. Webb, Sr. M. C.; Bro. Henry Tenny, Jr. M. C.; Bros. Crawford Maxwell, Lewis Moore, and George N. Seveas, Trustees; W. Bro. Chas. H. Quail, Chaplain; Bro. C. C. Theall, Marshal; Bro. George W. Jones, Organist; Bro. Wm. D. Lander, Tiler.

BROOKLYN.

In the City Court during the past year 500 jury cases were disposed of.

The Police made 26,863 arrests during 1874 and 25,061 during the previous year.

During the past year 7,597 prosecutions have been issued from the Sheriff's office.

Chief Engineer Colyer announces that the ponds at Prospect Park will be open for skating to-day.

Coroners Jones and Whitehill, who retired from office yesterday, held during the past year 812 inquests.

During the past week 224 deaths occurred in this city, being 29 more than the previous week, and 50 more than the corresponding week of last year.

A. Keenan, R. Fairchild, D. Rogers, T. Smith, Thomas Dwyer, and John Mottler, Sewer Inspectors, were discharged by the Board of City Works yesterday.

Sergt. Louis Worth, of the Ninth Sub-precinct, has been appointed Captain of the Second Precinct, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Capt. Isaac S. Bourne.

Controller Schroeder was the recipient yesterday of a handsome gold-headed cane, valued at $100, presented to him by the employes of his office as a token of their respect and esteem.

James Campbell, of No. 581 Fulton street, reported to the Police that some time during last evening, two barrels of whisky, valued at $160, were stolen from in front of his store at the above number.

At the annual election of Woodbine Lodge, I. O. O. F., held Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: William W. Peer, N. G.; J. Charles Kutz, V. G.; O. R. Brackett, R. S.; E. A. Kunz, P. S.; C. L. Kempf, Treasurer.

Capt. Michael O'Keefe, the regular Democratic candidate, was elected in the Seventh Assembly District yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. Stephen J. Colahan. O'Keefe received 1,649 votes, Flaherty, the Independent Democratic candidate, 1,555, and Dircks, the Republican candidate, 735.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of the man who was killed by an Erie Railway train at Lakeview on Monday has been identified as that of Daniel McCrea, a resident of Paterson.

Officer Rose, of Paterson, was badly burned about the face and hands on Wednesday night while endeavoring to extinguish a Christmas tree which had caught fire from a lighted candle in the hands of his niece.

Yesterday, Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, sentenced Charles Lorenge to one year in the State Prison on each of two charges, for committing an atrocious assault and battery with a knife on Ernest Gutermuller and John Hagadorn, in Hoboken.

The trial of Rachael Coward for the murder of Charles Tenbroeck was continued yesterday in the Middlesex County Court, and the case was opened for the defense. In his opening remarks, counsel for the prisoner said he expected to prove that the killing was done in self-defense.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, on motion of counsel for Michael Gilligan, charged with being accessory to the murder of William Livingston, and for John Mulrey, charged with attempting to shoot Freeholder Charles Run, bail was fixed for Gilligan at $6,000, and for Mulrey at $7,000, in default of which the prisoners were remanded.

Frederick Lyon, a son of one of the members of the firm of L. D. Lyon & Co., boiler-makers, of Newark, was arrested in Elizabeth Wednesday night on a charge of passing a forged check for $25 on Louis Schwartz, a saloon-keeper. Chief of Police Keron received letters several months ago warning him to keep a sharp look-out for Lyon. The prisoner was held for examination.

Yesterday morning George Barnes, a dissipated character, was found lying dead in an old shanty at No. 135 Jersey avenue. He had been in the habit of sleeping in the shanty at night, and it is supposed that he crawled in there and was frozen to death. An officer arrested James Gray, who was a companion of Barnes, but there is no ground of suspicion against him, the man having doubtless died of intemperance and exposure. County Physician Stout was notified.

THE APPEAL OF GARDNER AND CHARLICK.

In the matter of the appeal taken by Gardner and Charlick, the deposed Police Commissioners, from the rulings of Judge Brady on their trial, a decision was rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court, General Term, sustaining the regularity of the trial. Judge Daniels rendered the decision of the court, as follows: "The plaintiffs in error were convicted of a misdemeanor committed by them as public officers, by unlawfully and willfully removing an inspector of election in the City of New-York. It was conceded upon the argument that the case was disposed of at the trial in conformity to the principles maintained by the People vs. Brooks, 1 Denio, 457; People vs. Bogart, 3 Parker, 143; and that if those decisions are not to be overruled, the judgment should be affirmed. No reasons were urged upon the consideration of this court for disregarding or overruling those authorities. It should, therefore, control its action by the principles they maintain. And for that reason the judgment should be affirmed."

A WOMAN'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Mrs. Anne M. Ryan, who resides at No. 261 West Forty-first street, was rather surprised on entering her bedroom, on Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock, to see a man busily engaged bundling up her clothing and valuables. Mrs. Ryan had the good sense to lock the door on the stranger before he could make even an attempt at escape, and the Police being called in, the burglar, who gave his name as Francis White, and in whose possession a number of skeleton keys were found, was speedily arrested. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

THE FEMALE SMUGGLER TO BE TRIED.

An information was filed in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, by United States District Attorney Bliss, in the case of Mlle. Leonie Juvin, the French woman, charged with smuggling goods into this country on the 3d ult. This is equivalent to an indictment, and will have the effect of putting the case on the present calendar. It will probably be tried during the present term.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Joseph Thornton and wife, Rev. J. F. Mundy, Miss Louisa Beal, F. Pell, Charles W. Little and wife, Thaddeus Davids, R. W. Parsons, Samuel Whitaker, Rev. A. Lechner, James Dennis, Jackson Palmer, Charles Harvey and wife, Tandy Buchanan, M. T. Williams, Charles Goss, Abram Letting, H. N. Anson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:44 | Moon rises..1:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:38 | Gov. Island..3:27 | Hell Gate...4:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, Eng.; F. W. J. Hurst; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg, Kuhnhardt & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William F. Clyde & Co.

Ship Royal Alice, (Br.,) Hughes, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Alferin, (Nor.,) Teyesen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Virginia L. Stafford, (Br.,) Curry, Valencia, James Henry; N. M. Haven, Ulrich, Sagua la Grande, Miller & Houghton; Morning Light, (Br.,) Travis, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Vibella, (Br.,) Coffin, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Spark, (Br.,) Sullivan, Baltimore, Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Victoria, Sanders, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's S